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**ATLANTIC EDITION — THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands — FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Enemy Markers a Fake? 93 Frenchmen Executed; Saltonstall Names Conway

The World's Day—August 11, 1942

Washington: Marker Story Investigation

Mitchel Field's story of the discovery and eradication of fifth column markers pointing to military objectives was under investigation by Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Eastern Defense Commander, following a War Department memorandum saying the story "may be untrue." [Page 3.]

The proposal to start payment of allowances to service men's dependents before Nov. 1 has been pigeon-holed by the Senate Military Affairs Committee because the War Department believes it will be impossible to start payments before that date, Senator Thomas (D), of Utah, declared.

Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder, was directed by War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson to submit a report showing engineering plans, facilities, and materials to be used in building 500 cargo planes. [Financial Page.]

As many as 1,000 war plants may be forced to cut production in August or September for lack of materials, the Labor Policy Committee of the War Production Board warned. [Financial Page.]

The apportionment of fuel oil in the East this winter on a basis of regional temperatures and the number of persons in a family was said by a Price Administration spokesman to be under consideration.

In Europe: Ninety-three Frenchmen Executed

Execution of 93 Frenchmen for alleged subversive activities was announced simultaneously with reports via Sweden that Chief of Government Pierre Laval was calling up police and army reinforcements to cope with an expected coup d'etat. [Page 7.]

One thousand French prisoners of war were released by Germany under agreement to release war prisoners in return for French workers taking up jobs in Germany. [Page 7.]

A split in Norway between Nazi civil and military chieftains was reported as it was announced that Vidkun Quisling, Nazi-puppet premier, had ordered disbandment of the Norwegian Church Provisional Council. [Page 7.]

Forty Nazi troop trains have been derailed by Dutch patriots and five German planes have been burned, the British radio reported via CBS.

Rumania arrested many thousands of persons in Bucharest and other parts of the country for failure to comply with military service regulations, it was reported by Havas, French news agency.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Fighting French, arrived at Beirut, Lebanon, from Cairo.

New England: Saltonstall Nominates Conway

Joseph A. Conway, of Hull, Mass., Chairman of the State Ballot Law Commission, was nominated for reappointment by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. [Page 2.]

Eighty Duch airmen will be honored by Netherlands Queen in ceremonies at Pittsfield, Mass., airport on Saturday. [Page 5.]

Effective tonight, Eastern Massachusetts motorists must cut speed to 15 miles an hour in dimout areas; 30 miles an hour in other sections. [Page 5.]

Union told strikers to go back to work in unauthorized walkout in Boston trucking division of Boston & Maine Transportation Company, ending unexplained stoppage. [Page 2.]

Army chaplains will learn military the the hard way under new plan for training chaplains, head of Army Chaplain School said. [Page 2.]

America is "a nation of unintentional saboteurs," New England's Regional Civilian Defense Director said, referring to careless fires. [Page 2.]

National: Launching Follows 'E' Award

A 10,000 ton cargo ship—the African Star—was launched by the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company at Kearny, N. J., 24 hours after the shipyard was presented with the new Army-Navy "E" for its achievement in war production. [Page 3.]

A special Federal grand jury in Newark, N. J., considering alleged violations of the Sherman Act has returned a third indictment. It was impounded yesterday by Judge Thomas F. Meaney at the request of the Justice Department's Antitrust Division. No official comment was forthcoming on the business field involved but the jury had been recalled to consider fraud charges involving purchases of war materials.

William D. Mitchell, New York lawyer and former Attorney General of the United States, arrived in Chicago to take charge of a grand jury investigation of the publication by three metropolitan newspapers of allegedly "confidential information" about the Battle of Midway.

Two war plants in Cleveland of the Graphite Bronze Company were shut down when 4,000 employees went on strike—the third in two months—in protest to what a union spokesman described as "the company's arbitrary and iron-clad rules" involving discharge of 21 employees. [Other strike news: Financial Page.]

Five states—Arkansas, Idaho, Nebraska, New York, and Ohio—held primaries, political interest centering particularly on the outcome in New York where delegates were being selected to the Democratic convention of Aug. 19.

India: Riots and Work Stoppages Spread

Riots and work stoppages spread throughout India as new "instructions" from imprisoned Mohandas K. Gandhi were delivered to his followers.

Chinese press expressed sympathy with aspirations of Indian nationalists.

Lauchlin Currie, President Roosevelt's special envoy to China who recently came to India, conferred with the Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

Agencies Move To Save Oil In Boston Area

Army Governor's Council and School Board in Brookline take steps for next winter.

Three important steps looking to stricter conservation of fuel oil were taken in Greater Boston today. They were:

1. The Army's announcement that its huge South Boston base would be converted from oil to coal heating.

2. Adoption by the Brookline School Committee of a plan for closing schools during the coldest winter months, thereby diverting 150,000 gallons of oil and 450 tons of coal into homes and war industries.

3. Approval by the Governor's Council of an appropriation of $5,800 to convert oil-burning units at the Rutland State Hospital to coal.

Plans for conversion from oil to coal heating at the Army Administrative buildings at 808 and 855 Commonwealth Avenue also were announced by the Public Relations Office of the First Service Command.

"Yankee economy," the statement added, accounted for the preserving of two boilers and two coal stokers and other coal heating apparatus since 1923 when the base switched to oil heat.

"Only some new parts" will be needed, the Army added.

Boston's School Committee met in special session this afternoon to discuss ways of obtaining coal for the winter months, and how it may be stored.

Added Charge for Coal

The Committee already has contracted for 27,000 tons of coal from the Metropolitan Coal Company and the White Fuel Company, and discussion revolved around an additional charge over and above the original charge of $8.80 a ton. This additional charge, amounting to $1.66, involved storage and insurance, a problem unusual this year because of the fact that it is desirable to buy all the coal now, and store it against the winter needs.

The Committee briefly considered following the Brookline plan of closing schools during the coldest months in order to conserve fuel, but, according to Chairman Clement A. Norton, dismissed it on the grounds that conditions in Boston differ greatly from those in Brookline.

In the first place, very little oil will be used, as most schools have been converted to coal. Superintendent of Schools Arthur L. Gould also pointed out that, in many instances, Boston pupils would be warmer in the school buildings than in their own homes. Brookline, it was stated, is a wealthy town, whereas many sections of Boston were in poorer circumstances.

Alexander Sullivan, Business Manager of the School Committee, recalling that water in pipes froze when schools were temporarily closed during the first World War, causing considerable damage, said that he was afraid that plumbing would suffer if the schools were closed this winter, as it was impossible to draw off all the water.

It was further pointed out by Daniel McDevitt, School Committeeman, that at least 10 of Boston's school buildings are now being used for technical training of men for the Army, Navy, and Marines.

Seek Coal Storage Space

Attacking the fuel transportation problem from a different angle, the Committeemen also launched a discussion of means by which to obtain large storage space for coal in or near school buildings.

Curtin: 'Holding Own in Solomons'; Russians Escaping Across Black Sea; Soviets Cry in Alarm for Allied Help

Associated Press Photo from U. S. Navy

Vice Admiral Robert Lee Ghormley — Admiral Chester W. Nimitz

Upper: Coastal scene somewhere in the Solomon Islands, where Allied forces are battling the Japanese for possession of the key island group. Below: Admiral Ghormley is in direct command of the United States Marines and other troops fighting the Japanese in the Solomons. Admiral Nimitz, as Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet and Pacific areas, is in general command of the operations.

Moscow tells Roosevelt of perilous need for new front in West; Air blitz not enough.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—The Russian Government is officially presenting to the President and to the United States High Command the gravest view of the peril in which the whole Soviet war effort now stands, as the Nazi invasion continued to roll across the Caucasus.

Despite the quoted optimism from Ambassador William H. Standley in Moscow, the U. S. S. R. is informing the United States and Great Britain that only the early opening of a second land offensive in force can avert a calamity on the Eastern Front, it can be stated authoritatively.

The Russians categorically affirm that the projected Anglo-American air blitz on Germany will make no appreciable difference whatsoever on the weight and power of the Nazi eastern attack.

They declare that invasion of Western Europe alone will divert sufficient German striking force to save the situation.

They are impressing it upon those who must decide what the United States can and must do that it is wishful dreaming to believe that the Red Army has only to retreat into the vastness of Russia to preserve its resistance; they point out that Russia is not only losing vast areas of land but is losing the vital minerals and ores and industrial plants which these areas contain.

They frankly confess that Red Army morale is being called upon to undergo a strain the end of which cannot be foreseen and that there is great public disillusionment among the whole Russian people because of the paucity of United Nations assistance. The informed few here do not question the justification for this feeling. The Office of War Information communiqué of Aug. 8 said that "we have not given them—our allies—as much help as we had let them to expect."

The trend of the fighting in the North Caucasian battle areas in which German tanks forces have swamped Russian detachments for continued gains supports, rather than detracts, from the seriousness of the position which is being communicated to military headquarters here.

Directed at Capitals

To dispatches from Moscow reporting that Ambassador Standley has heard no complaints by Soviet authorities regarding the delay in opening a second front, it can only be said that the Soviet authorities must be registering their views in Washington and London instead of Moscow, where they trust they will carry the greatest weight and produce the fastest response.

The exact picture of the present fighting and future prospects in Russia can be put in these words from a high Army source—a picture which reflects the estimate which the Russia officials have placed before the Anglo-American combined command:

"Soviet Russia, still desperately requiring the establishment of the projected second front now, is arguing that such action is essential to enable her to expel the German armies that are marching toward the Caucasian oil fields, and

Continued on Page 3, Column 3

British see danger of Nazi push to Tiflis and ultimate link with Japanese forces.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

American Marines are holding their own in the Solomon Islands. So says Prime Minister John Curtin. It is the only word on the long-prepared Allied attack on the Solomons that has come through so far today.

It was known that General MacArthur's airmen were continuing supporting attacks on Japanese bases from which bombers might be sent to the Solomons. They were attacking Rabaul, an important base 250 miles west of the Solomons and also Dutch Timor, 1,300 miles to the west.

For the rest, beyond the fact that there was heavy resistance and that one cruiser had been lost, and 2 cruisers, 2 destroyers, and a transport damaged, little information is at hand regarding the fighting on Tulagi. The Australians, however, have given out word that none of their men are involved in the land fighting.

The whole enterprise has been received with joy by the Chinese, who have reason to know the immense psychological and material gain made possible by a switch from defense to attack. How much the move will help the Russians in their desperate efforts to save the last-remaining connecting lines in the vitally important Caucasus area remains to be seen.

Judging from German reports, Russian armies that have been holding on bravely on the Black Sea coast below Rostov until they are practically isolated are being embarked hurriedly on what remains of the Black Sea Fleet. They are being put aboard ship at Novorossisk, Tuapse, and Anapa, while German bombers are trying to stop the move. If successful, these units will be landed at Batum or elsewhere below the Caucasus range, where the struggle can be continued.

But the fact that the Germans are admittedly down at the foothills of the north side of the Caucasus gives them a strong hold on this great bridge between the continents of Asia, Europe and Africa.

Already the capture of valuable lines of communication between Black Sea and Caspian have made the Russian armies less accessible to the Allies, and have facilitated an ultimate linking of Nazi forces with the Japanese.

London authorities are expressing concern lest the Germans attempt to push down through the Caucasus to Tiflis, south of the Caucasus, which would bring them dangerously close to the Baku oil fields and the last remaining southern entry to Russia via the Persian Gulf.

For such a situation, the Allied attack in the Pacific is timely. It apparently needs to be balanced by a further diversion in the West.

U. S. Army Aids Marines In Solomons

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—The character of the offensive operations against the Solomon Islands became clearer today as it was disclosed that United States Army troops, as well as Marines, are attacking the vigorously-defended Japanese positions.

At the same time, the Navy Department interprets the Solomon Islands assault as the possible beginning of an offensive operation against further enemy-held conquered territory in Asia.

In his official statement, Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, emphasized that Allied troop landings—generally the most difficult part of an island conquest—had been carried out as planned. The beginning of the attack had come as a surprise to the enemy, although he quickly rallied and "counterattacked with rapidity and vigor," the Admiral said.

While the full extent of American losses is not known in Washington, it was pointed out that no major victory can be won without casualties in men and equipment and that the sinking of a cruiser and the damaging of two other cruisers, two destroyers and a transport is not a large initial price to pay for the seizure of footholds on such well-defended and strategically important territory as that around Tulagi, believed to be the main Japanese base in the Solomon Islands.

Army in Action

One of the most significant lights thrown upon the fighting, it is felt, came from Australia where Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters disclosed that United States troops are aiding the marines. This would seem to indicate that the Allied force is larger than at first supposed.

Heretofore, it had been supposed that the attack was almost entirely a naval affair, although land-based planes from Australia have been laying down a bomb curtain on a vast front stretching thousands of miles from the Solomons to Timor Island, off the northwestern coast of Australia.

Reports reaching New Zealand from the battle zone indicate that the struggle still is going favorably for the Allies and that Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, in charge of American naval units in the Southwest Pacific, personally is directing operations from the closest possible point to the fighting.

Admiral King's announcement that a "large number of enemy planes" have been destroyed would indicate that Allied bomber and fighter strength was formidable and

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Gandhi's Plan of Sabotage Swings British Opinion

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 11—New light thrown here on the extent of Mohandas K. Gandhi's plans to sabotage India's war effort is having effect of further consolidating British public opinion in support of the firm measures being taken against Indian Congress leaders.

There is a resultant lessening of the demand for recall of the British Parliament to stage an immediate debate on the Indian situation.

Mr. Gandhi's plans for paralyzing civil life and military power in India—plans which Mr. Gandhi's followers are now attempting to effect without the guidance and inspiration of Congress leaders who have been arrested through the prompt action of the government of India—are authoritatively revealed here as including:

Program of Disruption

Closing shops to destroy public morale.

Interference with telephone and telegraph services.

Fomenting strikes in munition and other war matériel factories.

Ceasing work on military building such as airdromes.

Interference with Air Raid Precaution Services.

Dislocating transport.

Fostering student demonstrations.

Causing lawyers to leave the courts and stage a strike.

[This disclosure would seem to be borne out by latest Associated Press dispatches from India which tell of renewed disturbances, work stoppages, and student demonstrations following the circulation of new secret "instructions" from Mr. Gandhi. In Bombay, British troops, some armed with machine guns, had to go to the aid of the police today. Thirteen more persons were killed and 30 injured in 10 outbreaks in which gunfire was resorted to. The toll of casualties since the demonstrations began on Sunday thus was brought to 28 fatalities with more than 200 injured.]

Had to Act Quickly

It was the knowledge of these plans, overshadowing normal political considerations, which decided the Government of India, in conjunction with the British War Cabinet, to take quick and drastic action to meet the military danger calculated to arise from the Congress Party policy.

In these circumstances, it is contended in official circles here, the Governments both of India and Britain can justify themselves against the charge of precipitate actioon.

Nevertheless consultation yesterday between Maj. Clement R. Attlee, Labor senior member in the War Cabinet, and Arthur Greenwood, chief of Labor's spokesmen outside the Cabinet, has brought to the British Government notice the fact that a number of rank and file Labor M. P.'s are seriously concerned over the nature of the rioting in India and desire the earliest opportunity of challenging the British Government on two points:

Two Points of Challenge

1. Whether the action against the Congress leaders was precipitate and calculated to render a serious long-distance setback to Anglo-Indian relations besides tending to refurbish Mr. Ganchi's luster as a "saintly" leader.

2. Whether the British Government is searching for a new approach to the Anglo-Indian agreement and co-operation.

But Major Attlee urged Mr. Greenwood to impress on the Labor rank and file that in the British Government's view it would be unwise for M. P.'s in London to indulge in criticism of the Government of India's action while the picture in India had still to unfold.

Warning to Labor

Major Attlee pointed out that all signs of divisions in Westminster support for the policy now being enacted in India would be mag-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Solomon Battle:

Curtin Announces 'Holding Our Own,'

Widening assaults by Allied bombers under Gen. Douglas MacArthur's command today were reported covering American Marines who have landed on Florida Island in the Solomons. No word has been issued on the course of the attack by Vice-Admiral R. L. Ghormley's men, since Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet stated Monday that the Allies were encountering heavy resistance. It is stated that no Australians were among the landing party on Tulagi.

Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia said that Allied forces thrown into the air, land and seaborne invasion of the Solomon Islands were under strong Japanese counterattack, but "we are holding our own."

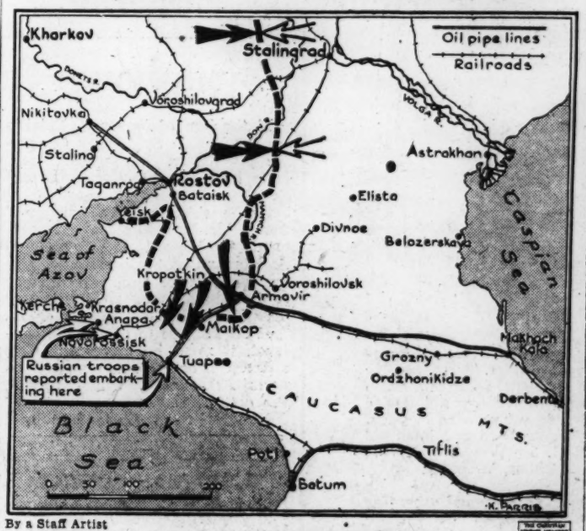
Mr. Curtin said that Admiral King's announcement, despite its listing of the eloss of 1 Allied cruiser sunk and 2 cruisers, 2 destroyers and 1 transport damaged, indicated Allied gains so far have greatly outweighed losses.

The Prime Minister's brief statement was the first word from an official source in Australia on the main operations in the Solomons. Communiqués issued by General MacArthur's headquarters have dealt only with air support given the invasion thrust directed by Admiral Ghormley, commander of Allied naval forces in the South Pacific.

A dispatch from an advanced base said an attack at Dutch

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Cauldron of the Caucasus



By a Staff Artist

Lines in Russia's Battle

Black arrows show main points of German attack. White arrows show main points of Russian resistance. Broken line indicates approximate course of the battle line down to the Caucasus.

Alaska Price Ceilings Can't Stoop to Pennies

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Pennies are out in figuring Alaska's ceiling prices.

Explaining that pennies are not used as a medium of exchange in many Alaskan communities, Price Administrator Leon Henderson yesterday ordered maximum prices adjusted to the nearest nickel.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Tuesday, August 11, 1942

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page	17
Editorials	18
Education Page	13
Financial Pages	14-16
Garden Column	9
Radio Timetable	4
Sports Page	8
Successful Letter Writing	13
Theater and Arts	5
The Home Forum	10
Care of the Body (With French Translation)	
Today's Woman	12
Tourabouts	9
Vermont Letter	5
Women's Club Activities	4

21 Bay State Districts to Vote 'Federal Union' Proposal

Voters in 21 Representative Districts of Massachusetts will indicate their opinions of "Federal Union," under which all free people would be united in a democratic world government, when they go to the polls in November, it was learned in Boston today.

The Federal Union question is one of six local issues scheduled to appear on the ballots next fall.

Only one so-called State-wide question has been approved by the State Ballot Law Commission. That is the question of whether physicians will be allowed to disseminate birth-control literature. The other initiative petition originally planned for State-wide consideration involves the establishment of a State fund for workmen's compensation. This was sponsored by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, but was ruled out by the State Ballot Law Commission.

The Federal Union issue is contained in a question involving instructions to representatives from the following districts: 2d Berkshire 1st Dukes, 17th Essex, 19th Essex, 1st Hampshire, 15th Hampden, 3rd Hampshire, 1st Nantucket, 6th Norfolk, 7th Norfolk, 10th Norfolk, and 15th Suffolk, and Districts Nos. 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 13, 22, and 23 in Middlesex County.

The electorate in these counties will be asked to vote on whether the Representatives in the State Legislature shall be instructed to vote to request the President and Congress to call at the earliest possible moment a convention of representatives of all free peoples to frame "a Federal Constitution" under which they may unite in a "democratic world government."

Local issues scheduled to appear on the ballot involve approval or rejection of laws of the 1941 Legislative Session. They are: New Bedford, Peabody and Fall River: Providing for holding biennial municipal elections in odd-numbered years and establishing the date of the election.

Chicopee: To establish nonpartisan municipal elections.

Beverly: To authorize compensation for members of the Board of Aldermen.

Weather Predictions

COOL WARM WARMER-DRIZZLE

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Best Type of Hospitality for Servicemen Becomes Boston's No. 1 Issue of the Day

Dairymen Take Leading Part In New England Farm Policy

Whether New England is after all to have one big general farm organization to serve as a clearing house for the many farm associations of this region was scheduled for decision here today.

Leaders of the recently formed Agricultural Council of New England took up the question in session at the Hotel Manger.

The Council was built here last spring with this broad objective in view, but for the immediate purpose of offsetting the campaign of John L. Lewis, former head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, to organize dairy farmers into labor unions.

Co-operative dairy groups naturally led in originating the Council, and have contributed mostly to its support. Its field was broadened by the enlistment of six other farm groups, such as poultry, fruit, crops, purchasing co-ops, general farm organizations, etc.

During the past four months opinion in the Dairy Division of the Council has divided on policy. Some have felt that an over-all organization of New England agriculture was much needed to work on the problems of this region. Others have felt that existing farm facilities were sufficient.

Today, the Dairy Division got together here to decide on its own problems. The outcome is expected to have a large bearing on the future of the Council, as the division is its largest and most representative group. It includes more than 20 dairy co-ops. The directors of the Council also met.

Policy on the Lewis invasion of agriculture was also taken up though no activity of Mr. Lewis' organizers was known to any of the Council leaders except some minor endeavor in western Vermont.

"The announced program of Mr. Lewis to enter New England has not materialized as yet," commented one of the Council leaders. "But we are ready for anything that he wants to kick up."

N. Y. Woman Urges Civil System Of Fingerprinting Be Approved

"Unless you set up universal compulsory fingerprinting, the only immediate use of the civilian's fingerprints in Washington will be to check them against the established criminal files," declared Mrs. Mary E. Hamilton, Director of the New York School of Finger and Footprints, speaking at the Convention of the National Identification Association, which is meeting at the Hotel Statler, Boston.

"But," she added, "give him a system that files his identification in a separate place linked to a civil clearing center, and you will have a law to which the man in the street will give his endorsement and co-operation. He will ask his Legislators to vote for it and he will register as a matter of dignity and self-interest.

"He will be satisfied that when disaster strikes, the Civil System will be there to serve him. The people, whose properly taken fingerprints are in that little civilian file, already possessed by Washington's F. B. I., now have this protection."

Mrs. Hamilton declared that "you will never persuade the populace as a whole to use that Bureau voluntarily. Offer, instead, a Civil Bureau for war and peace and the plain citizen will make it universal enough."

Mrs. Hamilton sponsored a resolution, which the Convention adopted, urging the passage of a bill now before President Roosevelt which would provide for the fingerprinting in triplicate of all civilians over the age of 10, and for footprinting infants and children.

Another speaker at today's session was James W. Russell, Sergeant of the New York State Police, who gave an illustrated lecture on up-to-date methods of postmortem identification.

Alonzo H. Rice, Jr., Agent of the Secret Service at Boston, addressed the Convention on the subject of counterfeiting and the part it plays in wartime.

Although he did not state whether counterfeit money had been used by enemies of the United States, either in World War I or during the present conflict, Mr. Rice declared that in other wars counterfeit money has been an effective weapon. Japan, he said, used it in its war with Russia, and at that time set up one of the most expensive counterfeiting plants ever known, at a cost of about $100,000. Circulating this counterfeit in China, he said, they obtained in return enough English and Chinese currency practically to finance the war.

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Associated Press

Navy's Submarine Builders Praised for Production Speed

Thousands of employees of the Portsmouth Navy Yard at Kittery, Maine, are shown here listening to an address by Ralph A. Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, as he presented the Army-Navy "E" award for excellence in speedy production of submarines in the Portsmouth Yard. The presentation, made yesterday, was the first time a naval establishment has won the joint honor.

Conway Again Selected For Ballot Post

Joseph A. Conway of Hull, Mass., Chairman of the Massachusetts Ballot Law Commission, which has figured largely in the news recently because of its decisions on the controversial birth-control and State Workmen's Compensation Fund issues was nominated today for reappointment to the Commission by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

The name of Mr. Conway, who was first appointed by the then Gov. Charles F. Hurley in 1938, was submitted to the Governor's Council. The Council met today, instead of Wednesday, its regular meeting day, due to the Governor's scheduled departure for Augusta, Maine, this evening to attend a Governor's conference on the gasoline and oil situation.

The State Ballot Law Commission, headed by Mr. Conway, roused considerable criticism from Labor elements by its decision turning down the initiative petition to place the question of a State fund for workmen's compensation on the ballots. The Commission also ruled against the birth control initiative petition, but was overturned by the High Court which ordered the question reinstated on the November ballot.

Mr. Conway is appointed for three years. It is his second appointment by Governor Saltonstall, the original appointment by former Governor Hurley having been made to fill out an unexpired term.

The Governor also submitted the name of Abraham B. Casson of Newton, to succeed John A. Daly on the Massachusetts Judicial Council.

Woman Carries On Law Practice Of Husband in Army

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 11 (AP)—Not many wives can take over their husband's law practice, but Mrs. Ruth D. Spill of Kennebunk, Maine, is carrying on from where her's left off when he joined the armed forces.

Mrs. Spill, whose attorney-husband, Louis, is a trainee at the Army Air School at Atlantic City, N. J., was sworn in as a member of the Maine Bar today before Supreme Court Justice Guy H. Sturgis. She was sponsored by her brother-in-law, Simon Spill of Biddeford, Maine.

Mrs. Spill, the former Miss Ruth D. Greenstein of Boston, already is a member of the Massachusetts Bar. She is a former stenographer in the office of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts.

Wife of Pastor Discloses Her Sister Married Nazi

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 11 (AP)—Mrs. Kurt E. B. Molzahn of Philadelphia, taking the stand to defend her clergyman husband from a conspiracy spy charge, disclosed today that a man, indentified by a Government witness as a Gestapo agent to whom the Rev. Mr. Molzahn was linked, was her brother-in-law.

The Pastor's wife told a Federal Court jury that her youngest sister in Germany was married to a Dr. Berendsmann.

Two Government witnesses mentioned Dr. Berendsmann last week, one of them, Dr. Richard Kempner of the University of Pennsylvania, describing him as chief of the Gestapo for the District of Altona, Germany.

Dr. Otto Flatter of Staten Island, N. Y., who preceded Dr. Kempner on the stand, told of meeting the Rev. Mr. Molzahn in 1937 while on a boat to Germany, and of the clergyman's giving him a card to Dr. Berendsmann, which the pastor said, according to the witness, would help Dr. Flatter heal his breach with the Nazi Party.

Mrs. Molzahn described her girlhood days in Alsace Lorraine, told of how her family was forced to Berlin in World War I, and of having had to recuperate from undernourishment in Switzerland.

She said she followed the Pastor to this country 10 months after his arrival in 1924 and intended to make the United States her permanent residence.

They were married, she narrated, in New York City in a civil ceremony, and shortly afterward in a religious ceremony at the Rev. Mr. Molzahn's church in Johnstown, Pa., a pastorate he held before taking his present post at the Old Zion's Lutheran Church in Philadelphia.

Her parents and younger sister are in Germany, she added.

Earlier today, lawyers defending the Rev. Mr. Molzahn won the privilege of questioning three confessed conspirators, but only after a vigorous argument during which the Government declared that "before we get through this case we will prove that this defendant was the heavyweight in this conspiracy."

The Rev. Mr. Molzahn is on trial on a charge that he entered a conspiracy with four other men to furnish the Axis with American military secrets.

Federal Judge J. Joseph Smith ruled that the defense might interview Gerhard Kunze, former head of the German-American Bund; Dr. Otto Willumeit of Chicago, former Bund leader in the Middle West, and Dr. Wolfgang Ebell of El Paso, Texas. The three have pleaded guilty to the conspiracy charge and are now in the Hartford County jail.

The court's order, Judge Smith said, could in no way compel the three to make statements, and he ordered it done at a time when the progress of the trial would not be hindered. He said a court stenographer would be present at the interview and that he would impound the minutes.

Prosecutor Thomas J. Dodd, Jr., in opposing the order, charged that the defense motion was "offered for the purpose of discovering what the Government will put on in rebuttal and for the purpose of tiring the jury, or confusing the jury."

Uniforms Worn Without Right

Ability of Boston clothing dealers to sell the uniforms of the United States Navy or other armed forces without regard to the right of the buyer to wear them was severely criticized at the United States District Court at the Federal Building today by Judge Arthur D. Healey.

Two defendants appeared before Judge Healey charged with wearing the uniform without right. "Congress ought to do something about this," said the Judge, who only recently resigned a seat in the House of Representatives.

Harry J. Carruthers of Boston was given the maximum sentence of six months for wearing the uniform of a captain in the United States Army Air Corps.

The urgent need of men in the merchant marine, however, brought another chance to James Lincoln Anthony McQuaid of Revere, who pleaded guilty to the charge of wearing the uniform of a Navy lieutenant. Although Judge Healey made it clear that the offense was serious, he said that, because of the urgent need of men to keep the ships in service, Mr. McQuaid, who was an oiler and a fireman, was put on probation for one year.

Kaufman Testifies On His Birthplace

Charles A. Kaufman of Waltham, Mass., who has been held in $27,000 bail for four months on charges of failure to register under the Enemy Alien Registration Act, assault on a deputy marshal, and escape from Federal custody, went on trial today before Judge Arthur D. Healey in the United States District Court in Boston.

Kaufman recently pleaded guilty to the charge of escape.

On the witness stand today, the defendant testified that he was an oil-burner mechanic. He said he was the father of nine children, one of whom was already in the Army Air Corps, while two others were awaiting induction.

Mr. Kaufman recalled being in Bergen, Norway, when a young child with his mother and grandmother, who told him he had been born in Brainerd, Minn.

Symphony Tangle Tightens

If the ban of James C. Petrillo on the Boston Symphony Orchestra playing at Springfield, Mass., is to be made effective, who will do it?

As President of the musicians' union, Mr. Petrillo recently threatened to boycott the Municipal Auditorium at Springfield for any appearances of union musicians, if the nonunion Boston Symphony kept its coming engagement there.

If anybody is to cancel the contract, it must be either the City authorities or the Community Concerts Association, which booked the orchestra.

Reports from Springfield said the City Property Committee was planning to make a decision on whether to let the engagement go through.

On the other hand, some believe that any decision would have to be made by the music organization which hired the hall and contracted with the orchestra.

The squabble has been running on for at least six weeks, it is disclosed, though coming to public notice only this week.

Meanwhile, the Boston Symphony is sitting tight.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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90,000,000 Cups

Because of a shortage of domestic crockery in Great Britain, the Board of Trade has issued an order controlling manufacture and supply under license and prescribing ceiling prices. It is estimated that each year 90,000,000 cups are broken in household use, and a greater percentage of breakage occurs in British restaurants and canteens, where the demand for crockery has increased greatly with so many people eating away from home.

Private Homes Put First By Miss Driscoll

Judge Frank Tomasello's proposal that Boston, instead of opening more dance halls for servicemen, open more of its private homes to the boys, found a hearty supporter today in Miss Mary E. Driscoll, but as Chairman of the Boston Licensing Board she challenged his implication that the Board is not doing all it should to close up undesirable cafes and "dives" frequented by soldiers and sailors.

Judge Tomasello should be reminded, she said, that "evidence has to be secured before we can close up anything. If we have this evidence, we are in a mind to act—and act promptly."

Miss Driscoll is of the opinion that the Police Department, "instead of planning parties for the soldiers and sailors should be devoting their efforts to securing of the necessary evidence to put these questionable places out of business."

She had reference to the proposal of Police Commissioner Timilty that the old Houghton-Dutton building be turned over to the Police Department, to be conducted by it as a servicemen's center.

Right Kind of Hospitality

As to organized entertainment for the boys, the Licensing Board Chairman is inclined to agree with Judge Tomasello that this can be overdone, to the neglect of providing the sort of wholesome recreation that the servicemen might enjoy if more private homes were opened to them.

She hastened to explain that by this she did not mean the sort of "at homes" provided by young matrons whose husbands are away in the service, where the boys are invited in for a game of cards and cocktails. Miss Driscoll said she meant homes properly presided over by fathers and mothers or young married couples.

The smoldering dispute as to the right kind of entertainment for the servicemen burst into print when Judge Tomasello yesterday sentenced two women to long jail terms on statutory charges involving two sailors, and took occasion to place blame for "the plight of visiting servicemen" on the United Service Organizations.

A Second Barrage

He charged that the "U. S. O. is doing nothing for them and there is no place for them to go." In quick response came an invitation from Arthur R. Wellington of the Soldiers and Sailors Committee that the Judge "acquaint himself with what is really being done in Boston for the entertainment of servicemen."

This led to another barrage from the Judge to the effect that "dances and socials are nonsense and the bunk" and that they're "making the boys girl crazy." He said he felt something should be done to draw the servicemen closer to home life.

Meantime, the argument over whether the Houghton-Dutton Building should be taken over as an entertainment center, under the sponsorship of the Police Department, remained stuck on the snag of disagreement between Commissioner Timilty and Ernest A. Johnson, Chairman of the Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee.

Dispute Over Building

The Committee claims that the cost of necessary alterations would be tremendous, and that Army and Navy authorities have advised against it. The Commissioner charges that Mr. Johnson's objectons are personal and based on the fact that the suggestion is sponsored by the Police Department.

He said Chairman Johnson reminded him of "the little boy who owns the baseball bat and ball, and if he is not allowed to be captain of the team will not allow the game to be played."

Commissioner Timilty has renewed his proposal that Mayor Maurice J. Tobin turn the building over as a recreation center. The Mayor has been trying since last winter to rent the property to a Federal Government agency as a means of revenue for the city.

Drum Corps 'Champs' Take Bonds Instead of Trip

FITCHBURG, Mass., Aug. 11 (AP)—Members of the Lieut. L. S. Ayer Post, V. F. W., Drum Corps, State champions, wanted to go to the national convention in Cincinnati so badly that they worked for nearly a year to raise the $2,000 expense money.

But they won't make the trip to Ohio next month, for they have decided something else is more important.

The money will go into war bonds.

Delay in Grants Hits State Funds

Federal delay in matching salary allotments made by servicemen to their wives and dependents will cost the Commonwealth of Massachusetts about $40,000, W. Rea Long, Commissioner of State Aid and Pensions, said today.

Federal grants equal to the allotments made by the servicemen for support of their families do not become effective until Nov. 1, the Commissioner said. In the meantime the State must bear the burden of caring for the wives and children, he added.

National Bible Week Asked

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire and Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma jointly introduced yesterday legislation requesting the President to proclaim the week beginning on the second Monday of October of each year as National Bible Week.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

"Greece's Contribution to the Allied Cause" will be the subject of a lecture by André Michalopoulos, Minister of Information of the Greek Government-in-exile in London. Open free to the public in the New Lecture Hall, Harvard University, at 8 p. m.

Band concert by the Newton American Legion Post No. 48. The concert will be held at the Newton Highlands Playground at 8 o'clock and will be preceded by a baseball game.

Wednesday

"Water Colors and Pastels" will be the title of a forenoon gallery talk by Mrs. Tanner at the Museum of Fine Arts. The public is welcome to attend at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 8.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Explanation of Signals For Day Air-Raid Test

Remember!

Three signals will accompany the daylight air-raid test which is coming sometime this week in Metropolitan Boston:

1. A 65-second series of six blasts in all—to mobilize air-raid wardens and other A. R. P. personnel. This the general public should ignore. It will sound like this: Blast-Blast . . . Blast-Blast . . . Blast-Blast.

2. A two-minute series of siren cries, sounded continuously. This is the alarm, and the test is on. Everyone take shelter.

3. A two-minute, uninterrupted siren note—the All Clear.

The test is complete.

Union Order Ends Outlaw B. & M. Strike

The unauthorized strike of 60 trucking employees of the Boston & Maine Transportation Company has been ended by union officials telling the men to go back to work, it was announced today at union headquarters.

The strikers were members of Local 25 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of the American Federation of Labor. They walked out Thursday night while leaders of Local 25 were at Springfield, Mass., attending the convention of the State Federation of Labor.

When they returned to Boston, officials of the union investigated the strike and found no warrant in it.

"Nobody knows at the present time what it was about," commented a union spokesman. "The strike was called off last night, the men are at work today, and any grievances will be taken up later."

The strikers were engaged on bus freight of the Transportation Company and railroad freight billed in pickup-and-delivery service in the Boston area. Part of this, the Company stated, was due for war industries. However, the tieup hit only a very small fraction of the B. & M. freight as a whole.

About half of the strikers were freight-house men and the rest truck drivers.

Road Contractor Gets Job; He'll Try to Do His Worst

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug 11 (AP)—Contractor George P. Mahoney today drew a War Department contract to build roads—specifically to build the world's worst roads, and to keep them in atrocious condition.

He was low bidder for the project to construct such a motorist's nightmare at the Aberdeen Proving Ground—roads with simulated shell holes, gaps, dizzy inclines, and submerged roadways for field-testing Army motorized weapons.

'Unintentional' Sabotage In U. S. Assailed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 11—The United States is "a nation of unintentional saboteurs" who by carelessness "burn up millions of dollars in war materials," Joseph M. Loughlin, New England Regional Director of Civilian Defense, declared today in an address to the Lawrence Lions Club.

Mr. Loughlin said 200,000 volunteer fire watchers are badly needed in New England, especially in industrial plants where "hundreds of small fires are having a serious aggregate effect on our war program."

"The loss in war materials, though measured in dollars and cents," he went on, "means far more than the money value, because even if fully covered by insurance, so much production is forever lost; and our victory in this war is just that much farther away."

The fire at Fall River, Mass., where 14,000 tons of rubber were destroyed, was "a bad combination of carelessness, thoughtlessness and unpreparedness," Mr. Loughlin stated.

Enemy Needn't Bother

"The enemy doesn't have to send his assassins to our shores in rubber boats to commit arson. Our own recklessness, our own carelessness, take care of that department very nicely. Our unintentional sabotage helps the Axis more than a hundred boatloads of the Berlin School of Skullduggery ever could do.

"Enemy sabotage, of course, must be watched for. However, there is danger in concentrating all attention on that to the exclusion of adequate thought to ordinary fire causes. Fire is equally destructive, whether caused by Axis arsonists or a carelessly discarded cigarette."

In too many plants, the New England defense chief declared, fire prevention has been mistakenly sacrificed to quick production.

"An increase of fires," he said, "can always be expected during a period of increased production. Most of them can be prevented, and what is most important is to avoid any conditions which will permit a small fire, whatever its cause, from assuming disastrous proportions. And this is where fire watchers can perform an important function."

"When such a bold and obvious plot as this is discovered, it can mean but one thing to the civilian defense protective forces—renewed vigilance," the Regional Director said.

"Air raid wardens and other members of the civilian defense protective arms, now more than ever, cannot afford to relax, lower their guards for one moment. We have repeatedly warned of the dangers of possible enemy attack from the air. That warning now cannot be repeated too many times in view of the Army's disclosures."

Chaplain-Training Change: To Learn Army Ways First

Candidates for Chaplain in the expanding United States Army will soon receive their indoctrination to military life with the troops instead of at the Army Chaplain School, Col. William D. Cleary, Roman Catholic priest and Commandant of the School, now in session at Harvard, said today.

In an interview at the Germanic Museum, headquarters of the School, Colonel Cleary said that Army authorities had come to the conclusion that the hard school of experience would do more to acclimate the men, most of whom come directly from civilian life, than any other method.

After six months with the troops, the men would attend the Chaplain School for the usual period of 28 days before assignment to permanent posts. The experience with the troops, Colonel Cleary said, would give the men practical acquantance with Army customs and courtesies as well as Army organization, subjects which now must be learned in theory at the school.

Transfer of the school to Harvard from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., was made necessary, the Commandant said, because of the expansion in size of the school, for which there were not adequate facilities at the rather small Indiana fort.

When reactivated last February, the Chaplain School was authorized to include 75 men at each session. This was later expanded to 450, making it necessary to find new and large quarters. Harvard University's offer of the use of its facilities was accepted after Colonel Cleary and Lieut. Col. Herman R. Page had made a trip of inspection.

The original Army Chaplain School, Colonel Cleary said, was established at Fortress Monroe, Va., during World War I. It was shifted to several other locations before being terminated in 1925.

Enrollment at the first session held at Harvard has been kept down to 150 men, Colonel Cleary said, to enable the staff to get fully adjusted to the new quarters. Succeeding classes will have up to 450 men.

Of the 150 men in the current school, 15 are Roman Catholic priests, two are rabbis, and the balance are members of various Protestant denominations. Some of those represented are: Episcopal, Methodist, Lutheran, Missouri Lutheran, Baptist, Unitarian, Disciples of Christ, Presbyterian, Congregational, African Methodist, Anglican Reform. There are no Christian Scientists in the present session.

Particular emphasis, Colonel Cleary said, is placed on the spiritual life of the Chaplains themselves. "If they are not men of good faith and men of God, how can they help others?" he asked.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Boston and Vicinity: Little change in temperature tonight. Gentle winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Little change in temperature tonight.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Southeastern Maine: Slightly cooler tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:34 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Wednesday, 12:23 p. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles Tuesday by 8:22 p. m.

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Boeing Speeds Larger Output To Meet Challenge by OWI

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 11—"Flying Fortresses"—and still more "Flying Fortresses"—coming off the production lines in a larger stream are Boeing's answer to "the good, but not good enough" challenge that faces America's war industries.

Today the builders of what military and civil representatives here declared was America's No. 1 aerial offensive weapon—the only aircraft company so honored in a list of 20 nation-wide citations to war industries—were the possessors of the very first of the new joint Navy-Army awards for excellence in production.

As Elmer Davis' week-end warning that America was only "ankle deep" in the war resounded over the clang of the busy production lines here, pertinent facts were disclosed to a special group of aviation writers flown here from New York to indicate how Boeing is meeting the challenge of "more production."

Record for Nation

Important Boeing officials disclosed that:

1. It is unofficially understood the company produces more pounds of aircraft a square foot of floor space than any other manufacturer in the nation. This is achieved by "production density"—a term coined by Boeing engineers—which calls for a short production line. A production ideal of Boeing's will be to put on the plane's wings as the final step.

2. The Boeing production methods are flexible and adaptable to any type of military aircraft—fighter, scout, bomber, or seaplane—and are not necessarily limited to a single type which is usually turned out by a powered production line.

3. The company has reduced by nearly 60 per cent since war was declared the amount of man hours required for each plane.

Latest Improvements

4. Its production capacity may be increased without the building of new plants or the conversion of other plants. Confirmation of some of these facts was established as the special group saw disclosed in a single view the final assembling of the latest model Flying Fortresses in one of the largest open rooms in any aircraft plant in America.

These latest models, furthermore, had incorporated in them many of the design changes which have come as the result of actual combat experience.

In another plant they witnessed the retooling of a division which is to be used for the production of landplane types of aircraft rather than the Sea Ranger flying boat which the company only recently flight-tested for the Navy.

Later, before a crowd of Boeing workers, many of whom had just come off shift and others about to go on, Col. Charles W. Steinmetz, technical executive of the Western Procurement District of the Air Forces, presented to a special color guard the flag emblematic of the joint award. As the color guard ran it up on a special flagpole installed by the speaker's stand, workers cheered lustily as news cameras clicked and newsreel cameras whirred.

Today the flag flies from the main plant flagpole. If the workers maintain their production record for each six months hereafter a star will be added to the flag.

Before presenting the award pennant Colonel Steinmetz sounded the most ominous note of the day by reminding his audience that the United States has "scored some local successes" in the war and that "we have been pushed back on our heels."

"Before you here at home lie hard work and long hours," Colonel Steinmetz said, "before us in the armed services lie many bitter campaigns. Before all of us lie blood, sweat and tears.

"The Japs still have the Philippines and the air bases in China, he added. "Despite our victories at Midway and in the Coral Sea, the Japs still present a real threat to Australia."

As a reminder of the fact that many residents of Seattle have moved to Alaska Colonel Steinmetz told his hearers that the Japanese in the Aleutians are a grave menace. Thousands of American soldiers, sailors, Marines and civilians are prisoners in their camps, he said. Thousand more nave been killed or wounded, he added.

"We shall not be able to rest until these prisoners have been set free, these dead have been avenged, and the American flag again flies over Manila, Corregidor and Bataan, and over the fog-shrouded islands of the Aleutians," he said.

"From all the world come piteous cries to us and to you for planes and still more planes," he cried. "Today, I make this pledge to you: Give our fighting men planes and we will answer those pleas."

Philip G. Johnson, President and general manager of Boeing, accepted the award for the company and pledged to make the goals asked by the Air Force.

As a pledge that labor will aid in achieving the production goals, Harold J. Gibson, local aircraft labor representative, accepted the Army-Navy award for the employees and assured his hearers that labor would do everything possible to keep Flying Fortresses rolling off the assembly lines in increasing numbers.

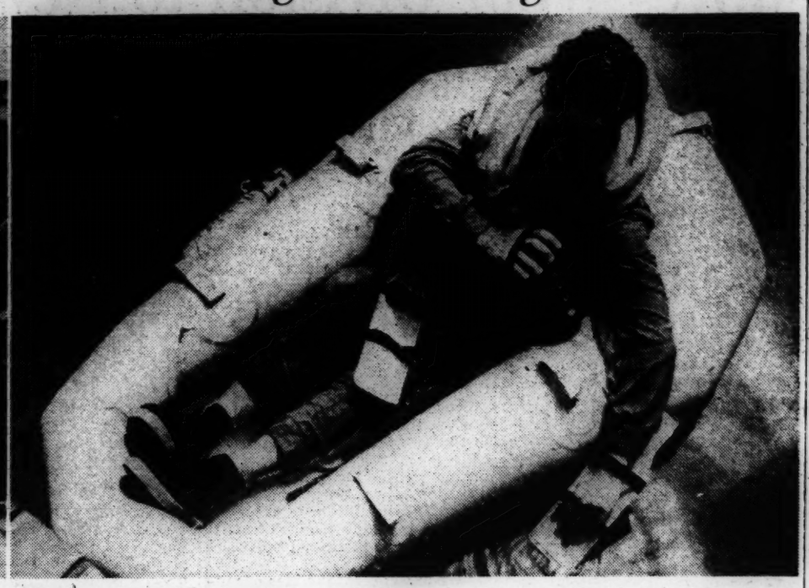
Land Plane Plant

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—The Boeing Aircraft Company yesterday announced its Renton, Wash., division plant, now nearing completion, will produce land planes rather than flying boats, as originally contemplated.

Upon a request from the Government, the company ordered the change to help meet the need for accelerated production of long-range land plane types.

The XP BB-1 Sea Ranger patrol bomber, the company's new experimental flying boat for the Navy, will not be placed in quantity production at this time, the company said, although flight tests indicated "it to be an outstanding design."

'Parachute' Boat for Single-Seated Fighters



United States Rubber Company

Model in Seat Pack Weighs 11 Pounds

Left: United States Rubber Company demonstrates a new, instantly inflatable boat to be strapped to the pilot of single-seater fighter planes as a seat pack. Model here shows weight of boat in pack as 11 pounds; other equipment will bring weight up to 12 pounds. The new boat includes innovations developed by Fred Patten, boat expert of United States Rubber Company, working with basic British designs.

Right: This new one-man parachute boat is held tightly to pilot in parachute descent and inflates in from five to ten seconds by turning a small valve releasing CO_2 gas. Should additional inflation be needed, a bellows pump, here shown in use, is provided. Note paddles which are part of the equipment.

Holland Raps 'Defeatism' Of 3 Publishers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Publishers of three metropolitan daily newspapers were accused by Representative Elmer J. Holland (D) of Pennsylvania in the House yesterday of having committed "moral sabotage" through their editorial columns.

Mr. Holland identified them as Joseph Medill Patterson of the New York Daily News, Eleanor Patterson of the Washington Times-Herald, and Robert McCormick of the Chicago Tribune and said their publications "are in spirit and in conduct members of the 'vermin press.'"

"Separate their editorials from the trappings of a large city newspaper, publish them as a separate book, and read them as a continuous theme," Mr. Holland told the House. "You will see their net effect is to preach defeatism among our civilians and mutiny among our soldiers; to spread dismay among our allies, and to create joy in the hearts of our enemies."

It was the second time Mr. Holland had criticized on the House floor the New York Daily News and the Times-Herald. Last week the Daily News and the Times-Herald, replied to his previous speech editorially by calling Mr. Holland a "liar."

Referring to the execution on Aug. 8 of six Nazi saboteurs captured in this country, Mr. Holland said:

"All the physical sabotage they planned, had it been successfully executed, could not accomplish one-half the damage done by the moral sabotage committed by Joseph Medill Patterson, Eleanor Patterson and Robert McCormick.

"Daily, these publishers rub at the morale of the American people. Daily, they sow suspicion. Daily, they preach that we are a nation of fools—led by radicals—into a hopeless struggle. Daily, they wear at the moral fiber of the people—softening it—rotting it—preparing us for defeat."

Mr. Holland said that Joseph Medill Patterson had followed "the Nazi propaganda line," and read excerpts from editorials published in the Daily News and the Times-Herald in recent months. He continued:

"Joseph Medill Patterson and Eleanor Patterson walk in the path of Hitler, share his hatred of Roosevelt, share his hatred of Britain, share his hatred for Russia, think with him that democracy is degenerate and freedom archaic, desire with him to create a world in which Europe will be dominated by Hitler, Asia by Japan, and the Western Hemisphere directed by a Fascist America, working in unison with its overlord across the sea.

"There is a limit somewhere to freedom of the press. Democracy cannot permit the very freedom which it cherishes to destroy the very structure of freedom. We cannot permit our liberty to be destroyed by those who use it as a weapon against the security of our country."

"Each day," Mr. Holland said, "the editorial columns of their papers carried further evidence that Joseph Medill Patterson, and his little sister 'Cissie,' were the archtype of 'fifth columnists' in high places—more dangerous by far than the 'half-cracked tools of Goebbels' propaganda machine.' . . ."

One-Man 12-Pound Lifeboat Attaches to Pilot of Airplane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—A remarkable one-man lifeboat for emergency use on single-seater, fighter planes which is instantly inflatable and—with 11 items of equipment—weighs only 12 pounds has recently been developed, the United States Rubber Company announces.

The ingenious boat when collapsed is attached to the pilot as a seat while he is in the plane, is fastened tightly to him during a parachute descent, but can be inflated in from five to ten seconds.

First shipments of this light, compact, lifesaving device are now being delivered to the Government by the company.

When inflated the boat is five feet, six inches long; when collapsed it folds into a compact seat pack about fourteen inches square, four inches deep.

Within this package is a full set of vital equipment. Two wire reinforced fabric paddles fit the hands of the flier and operate as the web feet of a duck to propel and steer the boat. A hand pump is fastened to the valve and can be used for maintaining required pressure. The action of the pump is similar to playing an accordion.

In case the boat should be pierced with machine-gun fire, the equipment includes special plugs the flier can quickly fasten into the holes made by a bullet. If any accident should happen to the boat he has equipment for emergency use which he can use either working from within the boat or from in the water. In addition, he has a collapsible fabric bailing cup, a collapsible fabric sea anchor, a can of water, and a sea marker for use in drawing attention for rescue purposes.

This new boat includes innovations developed by Fred Patten, boat expert of United States Rubber Company, working with basic British designs. A war plant of United States Rubber Company is now producing this and other types of inflatable lifeboats.

Thirtieth Ship Is Launched By Winner of Army-Navy 'E'

KEARNY, N. J., Aug. 11 (AP)—A 10,000-ton war cargo carrier, the African Star, was launched today at the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company less than 24 hours after Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox presented the shipyard with the new Army-Navy "E" for high achievement in production of war equipment.

The ship, being built for the United States Maritime Commission, was sponsored by Rosamond Farrell Buck of South Norwalk, Conn. She is a niece of John J. Farrell, Chairman of the American South African Line, Inc., and a granddaughter of James A. Farrell, Sr., former President of the United States Steel Corporation.

The African Star, thirtieth cargo ship built in the Federal Yard for the Maritime Commission under its long-range merchant marine program, will be turned over to the American South African Line on completion.

Secretary Knox told thousands of cheering shipyard workers yesterday that his appointment to the Cabinet by President Roosevelt typified the American spirit of unity which would carry the nation through the gravest peril in its history.

"I am here, a Republican, serving in a Democratic Administration. We must place the fight for victory above all partisan consideration," Secretary Knox said as he presented the first Army-Navy "E" production award in New Jersey to the employees and management of the company.

The Secretary warned that the United States has never in its history been in graver peril than the present and said:

"We are going to win and we are going to win through two things; unity among ourselves, and sacrifice by us all. Neither of these things is easy. You've got to steel yourselves to sacrifices ahead such as you have never known before. We have Valley Forges ahead of us, but beyond them lies victory."

"Right now, while I am talking to you," he said, "elements of the Navy, supported by elements of the Army and elements of the Marines are in battle in the Southwest Pacific. Men, in that battle without doubt are some of the ships turned out here."

Secretary Knox revealed that the yards were "producing destroyers for our fleet every 15 days."

L. H. Korndorff, President of the Company, said, "We urge that the vessels be ordered in the sequence they are most needed to meet the enemy effectively. If the orders are timed properly, our deliveries of completed craft will enable telling blows to be dealt for our cause. Without this timing, the records we set in ship construction may be almost meaningless insofar as counting against the Axis."

Olds' Output Praised

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 11 (AP)—Oldsmobile Division of General Motors Corporation, awarded a joint Army-Navy "E" pennant for production achievement, was told by an Army officer it had produced as many cannon in one month as both the Union and Confederate Armies used in the Battle of Gettysburg.

Brig. Gen. A. G. Gillespie, commanding officer of the Watervliet Arsenal, termed the Company's production record "remarkable." S. E. Skinner, Olds Motor Works General Manager who accepted the pennant, said it was a "challenge to go forward to even greater achievements." The presentation took place before overalled workmen of two day shifts.

Americans Warned

LAKELAND, Fla., Aug. 11 (AP)—Rear Admiral William Carlton Watts, Retired, declared yesterday that "the consequences of the altogether possible victory of our brutal, unscrupulous enemies are terrible to contemplate, yet inevitably to be imposed upon us if we are defeated."

"Now, and for a long time to come, I fear, we must all stiffen our determination and redouble our efforts to prevent the loss of all we hold so dear," he declared at ceremonies at which the Food Machinery Corporation Division received a new joint Army-Navy production award for manufacturing amphibian tractors.

Liberty Ship Every 35 Days Is Promised

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 11 (AP)—The Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation, which has built a Liberty Ship in 46 days—a national record—promises to cut at least 11 days from that record.

"You haven't seen anything yet," a spokesman said.

The corporation reported completion of a new assembly plant which will permit construction of the 10,500-ton cargo carriers, from keel-laying to delivery, in 35 days or less.

The new plant operates something like sub-assembly plants in the automobile and aviation industry, and feeds completed sections of ships to assemblymen on the ways.

Edgar Kaiser, General Manager and son of Henry J. Kaiser who is going to build 500 seventy-ton flying boats for the Government, said this new development in production speeds construction of ships in three ways:

1. It eliminates congestion of men and materials in hulls on the ways.

2. It offers overhead protection to workmen, eliminating the weather as a factor in efficiency.

3. It breaks down assembly into many specialized jobs.

The plant is divided into 11 bays, each 240 feet long and 75 wide. As the men and women workers assemble the bulkheads, forepeaks, bottom sections and other parts, some weighing 70 tons, huge diesel-powered tractors ferry them onto the ways for final assembly.

At the head of each bay are storage areas holding material and parts for a half dozen completed parts. This feature makes for true mass production.

"We plan in terms of several ships at once, and do not complete one ship before we start on another," Mr. Kaiser said.

Among the workers in this plant are most of the 375 women welders and 40 electricians employed by the corporation.

Although the plant has been operating only two weeks, Mr. Kaiser said, production tempo already is such that completion of ships in 35 days will not be difficult.

"We might be able to cut some time off that figure," he said.

Traitor Weakens

MILAN, Mich., Aug. 11 (AP)—Max Stephan, German-born American traitor, sentenced to hang Nov. 13, has lost his bravado, and yesterday told his attorney:

"I'm in a mess."

"I never said," Stephan declared, "that I'd bet all the tea in China, or anything else, that I wouldn't hang."

Stephan had shouted after his sentence that "Germany will not let me hang."

His attorney, Verne C. Amberson, came to the Federal Correctional Institution here, where the execution will be held, to consider an appeal from the sentence imposed by Federal Judge Arthur J. Tuttle.

Stephan was convicted of traitorously aiding Lieut. Peter Krug, Nazi flier, who had escaped from a Canadian concentration camp. Krug, later captured in San Antonio, Texas, by the F. B. I., and who testified for the Government at Stephan's trial, has been returned to the camp.

Regrooving of Car Tires Prohibited by Washington

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—The War Production Board has prohibited the regrooving of tires without its written approval.

Officials said the WPB regarded regrooving as uneconomical, that it made a tire unsuitable for possible recapping in the future. Regrooving is a deepening of existing treads to provide better traction without the adding of any rubber.

Marker Story 'May Be Untrue'; Drum Orders Detailed Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—The War Department said today it had received reports indicating that a story released at Mitchel Field, N. Y., for publication Monday, about signs pointing to important defense installations, "may be untrue."

The story dealt with reported discovery of signs visible from the air, such as arrows made by plowing in a field or by cutting in woodlands, which could serve as guides to direct enemy bombers to American defense installations or other military objectives. Aerial photographs also were released in connection with the story.

The Department said that Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding the Eastern Defense Command with headquarters at Governors Island, N. Y., was investigating the story. The text of the brief Department memorandum on the subject:

"Reports reaching the War Department indicate that a story relative to signs pointing to important defense installations released at Mitchel Field, New York, for publication on Monday, may be untrue. The commanding general, Eastern Defense Command, is having a detailed investigation made and he will take appropriate action."

(The Mitchel Field story was given to the press in a formal written release by the Public Relations Office of the First Air Force. The release included statements by Col. Dache M. Reeves, commanding the air support group of the First Air Force.)

OCD Renews Warning

At Mitchel Field today, the Public Relations Office of the First Air Force said that the story and pictures about the markers were approved in writing by the Bureau of Public Relations of the War Department in Washington before being released.

Regardless of whether or not the pictures showed preparations for an enemy air attack on the eastern seaboard, the Office of Civilian Defense stuck to its warning to air raid wardens to be on the alert.

"We don't know what the Army will decide about the pictures," an OCD spokesman said.

In a statement yesterday to OCD field organizations, Director James M. Landis said, "careful preparations for an attack on eastern air bases and aircraft plants have been discovered and wiped out by an alert air force." The OCD said the statement had been approved by Army officials.

Mr. Landis' statement added that the Civilian Air Patrol had been responsible for the obliteration of many markers and some ground installations that might have aided enemy planes.

"Certainly there is nothing phony about this," OCD commented.

"Press-Agentry Blamed

The Washington Evening Star said that it and other newspapers "were the victims of over-zealous Army press-agentry, and as a result, participated unwittingly in what appears to be the great air marker hoax."

"Calculated to make the newspapers blush also is the fact," the Star continued, "that the same story, with an alteration here and there—and sans pictures, was distributed from the same source in June, and published in Sunday feature sections. At that time, however, the pictures of the 'markers' were withheld as 'military secrets.'"

The June story, the paper said, described the fertilizer-sack "9" as "a large, handsome flower bed, unusual in conception."

Mrs. C. Russell Bull, wife of the proprietor of a 360-acre farm at Kiptopeke, Va., was quoted by the paper as saying that in March some Army men visited the place on a tour of investigation and called attention to the figuration made by the fertlizer sacks but left satisfied after the layout was rearranged by her husband.

"We've been drying bags that way for years," Mrs. Bull was quoted as saying today. "They are just thrown off a moving truck and it was only a coincidence that they happened to fall that way."

The Star quoted L. G. McNamara, superintendent of game management for the New Jersey Fish and Game Commission, as saying the pictured "arrow" was a bird food patch near Haleyville. He said the plot was "squared off" several months ago after the Army had called attention to the fact it resembled an arrow.

Chicago Defense Industries To Need Skilled Workmen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 11—There will be 160,000 jobs in defense industries crying for skilled workers to fill them in the next 12 months in the Chicago area.

There won't be any jobs at all for white collar workers who have no vocational training, in this same period.

These findings were reported by the Social Welfare Committee of the City Club of Chicago after a survey of employment and training opportunities.

But no tears need be shed for the unskilled white collarite, this report shows. Opportunities for learning trades abound here today. The technical high schools of the city and six colleges of the area are offering war industry courses which are capable of training from 7,000 to 10,000 persons at one time.

"The only limitation upon the training of such numbers is the ability of the United States Employment Service and the Work Projects Administration to assign that number of unemployed persons as trainees," said the committee report.

30 Per Cent Adaptable

Of course not everyone has aptitude for defense work. The Chicago Welfare Administration estimated that only about 30 per cent of the persons classified as employable on its rolls can adapt themselves to training for war industries. This percentage, they said, applies also to those 16,000 persons still on WPA rolls here.

Persons who want training are advised to register for it at their neighborhood United States Employment Service office. If they can't do this in the daytime, they can telephone Randolph 0624 for an evening appointment.

Each trainee is assigned to an instructor who studies his work for 10 days. At the end of that time, if found inept, he is dropped.

On 24-Hour Basis

A variety of subjects are taught. Class One, for defense workers, offers auto shop, blueprint reading, foundry work, industrial chemistry, junior radio repair, machine drawing, machine shop, sheet metal, welding, tool and die design, and other subjects. These are for workers already employed in defense industries.

Class Two is for nin-defense workers and unemployed. It offers, among other subjects, courses in aircraft construction, aircraft riveting, aircraft sheet metal, aviation engines, aviation rigging, electric radio wiring, foundry, machine shop inspecting.

Class Three provides courses in engineering and management, and is for persons of more advanced education seeking defense employment. These are given in the colleges.

To provide the maximum use of school facilities, courses for unemployed persons have been put on a 24-hour basis. This has virtually doubled the capacity of the schools.

The type of training being given appears acceptable to industry. Says the report: "Heretofore a number of our largest industries have insisted upon the use of their own specifications for instructing new trainees and accordingly have provided 'in plant' training for them. But having seen what has been done by the vocational schools, they are now gradually turning to the U. S. Employment Service and Chicago Vocational Schools for their new employees."

U. S. South and California New Sources of Cork Trees

Wide World-Associated Press

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 11—Cork trees are beginning to do their part in ending the reign of the boli weevil in the South.

For more than 2,300 years the world's supply of cork has come from the shores of the western Mediterranean Sea but the war has curtailed imports. Private interests have turned to central California and the Southern States where the climate and rainfall fairly duplicate growing conditions needed by cork trees.

The long-range program to make over the South's cotton agriculture into diversified farming is brief in contrast to the years needed before a tomahawk-like blade can separate 150 to 200 pounds of bark from a mature tree. The cork oak grows slowly.

The first stripping of cork takes place 20 years after the seedling is set out. This bark is inferior, as is the cork removed by a second stripping eight or 10 years later. A tree begins furnishing prime cork at 40 years. The poorer the soil, the better the grade of cork but the smaller the quantity.

The Federal Government has been encouraging private concerns. Several thousand cork seedlings will be set out this year in California, and hundreds will be planted in Southern States.

A recent stripping from a 50-year-old South Carolina tree showed the cork equal in quality to the best Mediterranean virgin cork. Trees planted in Arizona were found to be bearing quite marketable cork. An extensive program of planting has begur there.

Specialists from a cork processing company found that while central California apparently offers the best climatic conditions for cork oaks, the species grows very well across the southern part of the United States through Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, Virginia and all but the extreme eastern part of North Carolina.

This company set out 800 trees this year, 125 in this State. Its 1943 planting program calls for 50,000 trees in the Southern States.

Spared Saboteurs May Testify

CHICAGO, Aug. 11 (AP)—Amid preparations for grand jury investigation of alleged accomplices of Nazi terrorists there was an indication today that George J. Dasch and Ernest P. Burger, the two saboteurs whose lives were spared, might be brought here to testify.

While the Prosecutor's Office was busy getting out subpoenas, an unusually crisp refusal-to-comment attitude of U. S. Attorney J. Albert Woll was interpreted by some newsmen as an indication that their questions may have hit close to plans to use Dasch and Burger as witnesses against six Chicagoans held in $50,000 bail each.

This was strengthened by the fact that Burger was sentenced to life and Dasch to 30 years' imprisonment, instead of being executed with their six co-conspirators in Washington Saturday, "because of their assistance to the Government of the United States in the apprehension and conviction of the others."

But Mr. Woll refused to answer when reporters asked whether, therefore, it was not logical that Burger and Dasch could be of value in a case against persons charged with aiding the saboteurs—and possibly to be charged themselves with treason.

The regular Chicago federal grand jury reconvenes Wednesday. It was indicated a score or more of witnesses would be ready probably by that time.

The accused are Mr. and Mrs. Hans Max Haupt, parents of Herbert Hans Haupt, who was electrocuted; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wilhelm Froehling, Uncle and Aunt of Haupt, and Mr. and Mrs. Otto Richard Wergin, friends of the Haupt family.

WPB Issues Book To Aid War Speakers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—The War Production Board today sought to make it easy for war speakers by providing them with an 82-page handbook titled "War Facts."

Designed to answer questions frequently asked by speakers, research workers, and writers, the WPB said the handbook would "help speakers explain the scope, nature, and effect of the production program."

Should Citizen Jones be called upon "for a few words," he could select 1,000 words on almost any subject connected with the war effort.

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Bundles for Britain Moves Wool Division to New Home on Commonwealth Avenue

International Student Center In Cambridge

By the Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A sight as reminiscent of early Boston as the horse-drawn carriages that have returned to the city streets has been the spinning wheel in operation at the headquarters of the Wool Division of Bundles for Britain, on Boylston Street. Passers-by who in recent weeks stopped and watched the spinning with interest will miss seeing the old wheel in the window at "65 A", for the headquarters was moved yesterday to 19 Commonwealth Avenue.

At the new address, however, the spinning will be resumed and may be seen from the street, it has been announced by Mrs. John Burleigh of Weston, Chairman of the division.

There are eight spinning wheels which have been lent by the Boston School of Occupational Therapy, students from which went to the headquarters last spring to learn spinning under Mrs. Malcolm McLeod and Miss Myra L. Davis, who are the Bundles for Britain instructors. But these students did not spin for "Bundles." The volunteers who spin are members of the Spinners' Club, organized by Mrs. Burleigh, which is open to anyone interested, for a fee of 25 cents. Membership entitles the volunteer to instruction in spinning, after which she may spend any number of hours she can spare working at the headquarters. There are now 53 members of the Club and at present no more can be accommodated, says Mrs. Burleigh.

The idea of spinning originated with Mrs. Burleigh, who has spun and woven articles for her home and family for some years and finds that homespun articles outwear manufactured products.

Some of the things that are made at Bundles for Britain are sent to Britain. Others are sold to Bostonians and with the proceeds a much larger quantity of regulation yarn is bought for the knitting of regulation garments for the British.

The carded wool which is spun comes from Australia and from Arizona.

This is but one of the projects by which the Wool Division raises funds for its work. As only woolen clothes and women's cotton underwear can be sent to England, other used clothing donated for war relief is disposed of at a perpetual rummage sale conducted at the headquarters and the proceeds go to buy wool, while needy persons here have the advantage of obtaining the good secondhand garments at small cost.

Student Center

"Whoops" have been added to the program of the International Student Center in Cambridge. Maybe you've never heard of "Whoops" before. In case you haven't, it (or they) is (or are) just evenings of fun with Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Mead on hand to see that everyone feels welcome.

At the Center, 5 Phillips Place, Cambridge, which is also the Meads' home, students from all other countries who are pursuing their educations in Greater Boston may come and go with the freedom they would in a home of their own. The Sunday afternoon "at homes" and Sunday evening suppers followed by programs have long been popular and are continued during the summer just as in the winter season.

Instead of curtailing the service of the Center in the summer months, it is being extended this year because, according to Mrs. Mead, so many students find themselves not only far from home but, in many cases, unable to communicate with their families and also without funds which their families had provided for them before the spread of war. Therefore the friendliness of the Center and those in charge of it is making itself felt more than ever before. Hence the "Whoops."

The young people gather at about 8 o'clock Wednesday evenings or come in later if they desire, anywhere from 15 to 30 of them. They play games, stand around the piano and sing while Mrs. Mead or one of her daughters plays, and then dance to phonograph music. Viennese waltzes are among the most popular of the dances. This week there will also be a Virginia Reel and square dances.

Despite the fact that many of the students are cut off from communication with their homelands and their families, they carry on cheerfully and welcome the opportunities for getting acquainted with one another which the gatherings at the Center offer, says Mrs. Mead.

She and Mr. Mead have also organized picnics on Saturdays, taking a group in the station wagon, plus a car belonging to one of the students. The Middlesex Fells has been the scene of two of the outings. Next week they expect to go to Little Nahant Beach and later to the Blue Hills. Each one who goes brings his own lunch or calls Mrs. Mead ahead of time and asks her to arrange to have it put up for him.

Last Saturday, preliminary work was done also on an outdoor fireplace which the group expects to build this week on the grounds of the Center. It has been designed by a Chinese student of architecture and the construction of it will be a co-operative effort.

By a Staff Photographer

Bundles for Britain Instructor Has Apt Pupil

Mrs. Malcolm McLeod (standing), one of the instructors who teaches volunteer workers at the Wool Division of Bundles for Britain to spin. Her pupil, who seems to be getting along with marked success, is Mrs. Gertrude A. Hathaway. The picture was taken in the window of the former headquarters, 65A Boylston Street, Boston, from which the division has just moved to 19 Commonwealth Avenue.

Move Is Made To Fit Women For Industry

Moves toward finding out what men's jobs are going to be opened to women in war industry and toward preparing women for them were reported here today by Lincoln Filene.

Mr. Filene recently called a conference of spokesmen in industry, government agencies and education to produce a program in Massachusetts. Plans were set up to further the adjustment of women to factory jobs in heavy industry, of a type outside women's usual factory work of the past. Mr. Filene participated as Regional Adviser to the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel. This is a division of the National Resources Planning Board.

"We must accept the idea of putting women into heavy industries and teaching them that there are operations that they can do as well as men, if not better," he commented. "We must find out what businesses and industries need, and what the colleges and other training schools can supply in order to meet the need.

"It has appeared from our discussions that there are many jobs of a semi-supervisory capacity in industry which women can do provided they understand simple mathematics and will undergo simple training in courses which the Government and the colleges will provide. In many of the larger industries, training courses are already provided, together with aptitude and other tests so that women can be, to all intents and purposes, trained on the job.

"Hitherto women have gone into industry mainly as clerical workers," continued Mr. Filene, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of Wm. Filene's Sons Co. "Today this is not going to solve the problem. Women in England, Russia and elsewhere and in some parts of the United States as well are going into factory jobs and are doing fine work.

"One of the members of the conference said that until recently college women have not had any opportunity in heavy industry, and that it is a hard job to make the college woman like the idea of a job where she might get her hands dirty. The fact that women have a college education is not going to give them a preferred status, particularly in these times.

"The greatest single need is for an information center housed in the U. S. Employment Service, with the function of co-operating with industry on the one hand, and with educational institutions on the other in order to discover the jobs which are going to be available. But the U. S. Employment Service cannot fulfill its function of providing women for these jobs unless the women know that these jobs are available, are willing to take them, and are also willing to undergo the training needed so that they can carry out the job."

Laundry Workers Get 10 P. C. Boost

A 10 per cent wage increase for 700 laundry workers in metropolitan Boston is announced by John F. Donovan, international organizer for the Laundry Workers' Union of the American Federation of Labor. The wage boost was granted by the State Board of Conviliation and Arbitration following arbitration proceedings.

Five per cent is retroactive to May 1, and the remaining 5 per cent becomes effective on Sept. 21.

Nine linen supply and laundry companies were involved.

Mr. Donovan said that the companies and the union had previously come to agreement on the closed shop, time and a half for all work over 40 hours, holidays and vacations with pay.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Program

Rhode Island

Providence—Sunday, September 6, 9:15 a. m., WPRO, 630kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Aug. 12
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"The World of Science."
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.78mc (25.6me)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:20 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLI6, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—"At Your Request." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 31.3 m.
Guatemala—9:40 p. m.—Echoes from Hollywood. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—11:20 p. m.—Orchestra: Soloist. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Something Here, Something There—Presto! Factory Disappears

Instructor Winthrop O. Judkins, of Harvard University's new camouflage course, directing students in camouflaging a model of an industrial area. The new five-week course will open Aug. 17. It has been approved by the Office of Civilian Defense in Washington. Training in either architecture, engineering, painting, sculpture, landscape architecture, commercial art, or certain other specifically related fields is essential for admission to the course. Left to right: Anthony R. Whittemore, '43, Rowayton, Conn.; Mr. Judkins; Otto E. Fiedler, '42, Dayton, Ohio; Ferdinand F. A. Bruck, '41, Cambridge, Mass., and Samuel P. Cowardin, 3d, '43, New Lebanon, N. Y. The scene is at the Fogg Art Museum, where applications for the course are now being received.

Fall River Elections Mark Old Union's End

Disappearance of one of the oldest independent textile unions in the country in its home city, Fall River, Mass., was signalized today in four National Labor Relations Board elections.

The American Federation of Textile Operatives, giving up a struggle of a quarter of a century to remain independent, was represented in the voting by the American Federation of Labor.

As the A. F. T. O. in Fall River recently decided to go into the A. F. of L., these elections will for the first time bring the A. F. of L. there to a full test of strength against its rival, the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Choice that the 2,600 eligible workers have is between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L., or no union.

The C. I. O. has won six elections in Fall River textile mills. In only one of these did the old A. F. T. O. have a place on the ballot. In the balance it chose not to go on the ballot, because it could not obtain from the NLRB the right to be counted as a separate craft union. Hence, workers in the remaining five mills had a choice of yes or no for the C. I. O.

The mills which vote today are the Howard Arthur Mills with 500 employees, the Bourne Mills with 900, the Pepperell Manufacturing Company with 800 and the Luther Manufacturing Company with 430.

Similarly in New Bedford an independent textile organization lately faded out, and the C. I. O and A. F. of L. are also lining up there face to face as they have never done before in these major fine goods cotton centers.

Originally an Independent, the New Bedford Textile Council affiliated with the C. I. O. Textile Workers' Organizing Committee some years ago. In 1938, however, the New Bedford group fell out with the national C. I. O. union on the question of a wage reduction. When the New Bedford union negotiated a wage reduction with the manufacturers, the C. I. O. expelled it.

This spring the New Bedford people went into the rival A. F. of L. Several weeks ago the C. I. O. undertook a big campaign in New Bedford, which brought it into competition with the A. F. of L. for control.

Thus, in two of Massachusetts' leading textile cities the textile workers' unions of the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. are matching their resources.

Grandmothers To Tell of Part In War Effort

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Morton Gould will present his own arrangements of a group of the most popular tunes of Irving Berlin and Cole Porter on "Music for America," and also a selection from his own composition, "Folk Suite." Jimmy Shields, tenor, and the Song Spinners Quartet will sing, MBS-WNZC, 8 p. m.

On "Hobby Lobby," Henry Zi, a Chinese-American student, will tell of his hobby, which is collecting and playing on ancient Chinese musical instruments. Other guests on this program are Zero Mostel, comedian, and Mark Huling, whose hobby is seal training, CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m.

"This Nation at War" will radiocast from the Grandmother's Club headquarters in Bridgeport, Conn. Taking time out during their rest period these grandmothers, all employed in defense work, will discuss their part in the war effort. Other features of this program will be the story of how bullet-proof glass is made, and the war services performed by men in the industrial diamond industry, BLUE-WHDH, 9:30 p. m.

Dedication ceremonies at the Midwestern Signal Corps School will be heard on "Cheers from the Camps," with Major General Walter E. Prosser, commandant of the new school, as speaker. Soldiers from Camp Crowder, Missouri, will dramatize the work and tradition of the Signal Corps, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Two New Sirens Added To Boston Air-Raid System

Two electric sirens, said to have a range of four miles, have been installed in the Fields Corner section of Dorchester by the Cody Distributing Company and added to the city's air-raid warning signal system, it was announced today by the Boston Committee on Public Safety.

The auxiliary signal system now numbers more than 70 installations in all parts of the city. These are in addition to the 21 regular signals.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 17.75mc, and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 9.70mc, 11.73mc, and 6.04mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7me)

3:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum; talk.
3:30 p. m.—Edwin Le Mar, Trio.
3:45 p. m.—Marimba Melodies.
4:00 p. m.—News. Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—Three Sons Trio.
5:45 p. m.—Accordion Aces.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick; News.
6:30 p. m.—Caridad Garcia, Songs.
6:45 p. m.—Charioteers; Quartet.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Concert Hall."
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3me), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Braves-New York Giants Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt; comment.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Date With a Disc.
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Bob Crosby's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—"Music for America."
8:30 p. m.—"Ned Jordan, Secret Agent."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Mystery Drama.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Brad Hunt's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Chuck Foster's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Ray Kinney's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:15 Harry Marie, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Giants Baseball Game..	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:30 News; Hollywood ...	News; "Men of the Sea"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:45 Treasury Parade	U. S. Army Time	'Right to Happiness'; sk.	Giants Baseball Game..	'Wartime Buying'; Music
4:00 Book talk	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"; sk....	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Dance Matinee .....
4:15 Del Castillo: Organ	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas"	Giants Baseball Game..	Dance Matinee .....
4:30 Living Art; talk ...	Club Matinee: variety...	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Dance Matinee .....
4:45 News report	Club Matinee; News.....	"Young Widder Brown"	Giants Baseball Game..	Dance Matinee .....
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies; music; songs,	Inter-American Affairs .	"When a Girl Marries".	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee .....
5:15 "Follies"; "Post"	"Sea Hound"; drama....	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee .....
5:30 "Follies"; "Post"	"Flying Patrol"; sketch.	Jack Dalton, songs.....	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music .....
5:45 Ben Bernie; music..	"Swingtime"	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News reports; Defense .
6:00 News comments ...	News; Sports Reporter..	News; Sports Reporter...	News Service	Sport reports .....
6:15 Dorothy Kilgallen .	News; War Comments...	Talk; Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; "Waltz Time" ..
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Variety Show	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports Results	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 Amos 'n' Andy"....	"Easy Aces"; sketch.....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory.....
7:15 G. Miller's Orch....	"Mr. Keen"; drama.....	News of the World.....	Date With a Disc.....	Music; News .....
7:30 American Melody	Adrian & Alice, songs ..	Attuck's Chorus	"Confidentially Yours"..	Man Your Battle Stat'ns
7:45 Hour; songs; violin	Frontline Headlines	H. V. Kaltenborn.....	Bob Crosby's Orchestra..	"Is That So?"; forum ..
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Roy Porter, news	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Morton Gould's Orch. ...	"Let's Be Neighbors"....
8:15 Heir?"; drama ...	"Lum 'n' Abner".....	chorus; drama	Morton Gould's Orch. ...	Walt Disney's Music ....
8:30 Hobby Lobby; guests	Dramatization	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Civilian Defense; Music.
8:45 Hobby Lobby; News	Harry Di Angeli's Orch..	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"; drama	Romance in Music.....
9:00 Tommy Riggs and	Famous Jury Trials.....	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Variety Hour .....
9:15 Betty Lou	Famous Jury Trials.....	Sanderson's Quiz	Yankee News Service....	Variety Hour .....
9:30 "Cheers From the	"This Nation at War";	Meredith Willson and	Mystery Drama	Variety Hour .....
9:45 Camps"; variety	Drama; Ted Straeter ..	John Nesbit; music ...	Mystery Drama	Variety Hour .....
10:00 show of soldier	Morgan Beatty, News....	"A Date With Judy";	John B. Hughes, news...	News reports .....
10:15 talent from camps	Cab Calloway's Suisxicale	comedy serial	Dance Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Barbara Ward	Cab Calloway's Suisxicale	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	Dance Orchestra	"Ten Per Cent Club"....
10:45 News; Sports	News Here and Abroad..	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	Ray Kinney's Orch.	"Ten Per Cent Club"....
11:00 News, Quincy Howe,	Andy Kirk's Orchestra...	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Ben Bernie's Orch.....
11:15 Rideout; music	News Service	Music You Want.....	Dance Orchestra	Count Basie's Orch.....
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program..	Music You Want.....	Chuck Foster's Orch....	Day's End; Music.....
11:45 Music; orchestra .	Ray Heatherton's Orch..	News Service	Chuck Foster's Orch....	Day's End; News.....

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1000kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Talk; Music	Organ; Garden Talk	.....
7:15 Commuters' Special	Newscast	Musical Clock; News	News Service	.....
7:30 Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	"Fiesta"; Music	.....
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News	"Good Morning"; talk ..	.....
8:00 News of the World.	Western Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	News report .....
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Pages of Melodies	Military Band; News....	"George & Dixie"; songs	"Post Exchange" .....
8:30 Carl Moore's Show.	Music of Many Lands..	Morning Toast: Fred and	Ruth Moss, interviews..	"Post Exchange" .....
8:45 Carl Moore; News..	News; Music	Posey; humor; music ..	Ruth Moss, interviews..	"Joe Wolverton's Boys"
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue..	Fishermen's Program ..	News; Hum and Strum..	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:15 "Jane Eyre"	"The Breakfast Club" ..	Funny Money Man	"All Hail to You"	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:30 "Good Morning" ..	"The Breakfast Club" ..	News; Melodeers	Organ Recital; Vocalists.	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45 Hymn recital	"The Breakfast Club" ..	Shopping news	Musical Roundup	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00 "Valiant Lady" ...	Air Express Music	"Bess Johnson"; sketch.	SBC News; recorded	Wartime Buying; Music
10:15 American Stories ...	Helen Hiett, News	"Bachelor's Children" ..	"Sing and Swing Shop"..	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 Honeymoon Hill; sk.	Betty Pierce, talk	"Help Mate"; sketch	Choir Loft: organ	"Going Shopping" .....
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Morning Serenade	"Meet the Band"	Treasury Star Parade ..	"Going Shopping" .....
11:00 Clara-Lu-'n'-Em ..	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch.	New England Cupboard.	"The Aristocrats" .....
11:15 Second Husband: sk.	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Australian News	Organ soloist .....
11:30 "Bright Horizons"..	Musical program	"Against the Storm" ...	"Yankee House Party" ..	Jerry Sears' Orch. .....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Joan Brooks, songs	"David Harum"; sketch.	"Yankee House Party" ..	News report .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk..	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum...	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister" sk.	Quiz Show	"Words and Music"	Organ Recital	"Orchid"; Ranch Melod.
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	News: Agricultural News	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"...	Hour: talks; music	Terrace Room Ensemble.	Musical Roundup: Orchid	Italian Melodies .....
1:00 "Life Beautiful" ..	Washington Commentary	Mildred Carlson, Talk ..	News Service	"Council for Democracy"
1:15 Serial drama	Edw. MacHugh, hymns.	Treasury Star Parade ...	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30 "Vic and Sade"; sk.	Summer Serenade	Sketches in Melody	Marjorie Mills Hour	Religious program .....
1:45 "The Goldbergs"; sk.	Summer Serenade	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	Religious program .....
2:00 Serial drama	Joseph F. Timilty, talk .	"Light of the World"...	First Baseball Game:	Victory program .....
2:15 Serial drama	Ted Malone; Book Ends	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Boston Braves - N. Y.	2'Coast Guard Parade"..
2:30 "We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music	Guiding Light	Giants	John Kiley, organ ....
2:45 'Pepper Young': sk.	Fishermen's Program	Hymn recital	First Baseball Game:	News report .....
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	Sports Program	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:15 H. Marble, News ..	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Giants	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:30 News; Hollywood ..	News: "Men of Sea"	Pepper Young's Family..	Baseball Interviews	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:45 "United We Stand"	Sports Program	"Right to Happiness"...	Second baseball game:	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
4:00 "Swingtime"	News Service	"Backstage Wife"; sk ..	Braves-Giants	Dance Matinee; popular
4:15 Victory at Home ..	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; serial ..	Boston Braves - N. Y.	recordings .....
4:30 Children Are People	Club Matinee; variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama.	Giants	Dance Matinee; popular
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Second Baseball Game:	recordings .....
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies: music; songs.	Esther, popular songs...	"When a Girl Marries";	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Dance Matinee; popular
5:15 Follies: "Post"	"Sea-Hound"; drama ..	"Portia Faces Life"	Giants	recordings .....
5:30 Ben Bernie: music.	"Flying Patrol"; drama.	Jack Dalton, songs	California Caravan	Sports; Music .....
5:45	"Let's Waltz"	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service; Talk .....
6:00 Comment; News ...	War News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter ..	News Service	Sports reports .....
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Newscast; War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time .....
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music ..	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory .....
7:15 Glenn Miller's Or..	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"	Music; News .....
7:30 Andre Michalopoulos	"The Lone Ranger";	Political talk	"Red Ryder"; drama ...	Jim's Texas Ramblers..
7:45 Treasury Parade ..	Western Drama	Frontline Headlines	"Red Ryder"; drama	U. S. Army Program ....
8:00 Nelson Eddy; orchestra; chorus	Earl Godwin, News	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sising Up the News" ..	Jean Evans, Songs .....
8:15 Drama, with Jean	Lum 'n' Abner	Man"; dramatic sketch	Mickey Alpert's Orch. ..	Irish music .....
8:30 Hersholt; News	"Manhattan at Mid-	"Dough-Re-Me"; musical	Canadian Grenadier	Drama Shop; About
8:45	night"; dramatic sketch	quiz; Paul Lavalle's Or.	Guards Band	Today .....
9:00 Shirley Temple in	Chamber Music Society	"Those We Love";	Gabriel Heatter, News ..	Pages From the Classical
9:15 "Junior Miss"	of Lower Basin Street..	dramatic serial	News Service	Album .....
9:30 "Share Your Birth-	Harry Di Angeli's Orch..	"Mr. District Attorney";	"Pass in Review"; Army	Classical Album .....
9:45 day"; Music	Music; Ted Straeter	dramatic sketch; orch.	entertainment	Classical Album .....
10:00 Moments in Music:	Morgan Beatty, News	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, News	News reports .....
10:15 "Blossom Time" ..	The Garry Moore Variety	Musical Knowledge	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 War Information ..	Show	Kay Kyser's College of	Mickey Alpert's Orch. ..	Glen Miller's Orch. ....
10:45 News; Sports	"News Here & Abroad" ..	Musical Knowledge	"Rhythm Front"; Orch.	Artie Shaw's Orch. ....
11:00 News; Wm. Shirer.	Andy Kirk's Orchestra..	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Cab Calloway's Orch. ..
11:15 Rideout; Music ...	News Service	Music You Want	Carl Ravazza's Orch. ...	Benny Goodman's Orch..
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program ...	Music You Want	Jan Savitt's Orchestra ..	Day's End; music .....
11:45 Music; orchestra ..	Lew Diamond's Orch. ...	News Service	Jan Savitt's Orchestra ..	Day's End; News .....

FIX UP
THE THING TO DO IN '42

Don't permit

- doors to sag
- roof to leak
- chimneys to lean
- **any other of scores of conditions that lessen the value, soundness, and convenience of your home.**

Your family should not have to put up with the annoyance of petty flaws like dripping faucets, a door that binds, a window casing that storms beat in around, shabbily worn floor paint, a partly blocked chimney flue, sinks and tubs that drain very, very slowly, a lawn mower too dull to cut, cracked and torn window shades . . . Many of these conditions may lead to more serious and expensive annoyances.

There is satisfaction—and saving—in fixing what you can yourself, but some situations call for the work of an expert. Many competent craftsmen offer their services in the advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

IT'S PATRIOTIC TO FIX UP ★ IF YOU NEED THE SERVICES OF EXPERTS, CONSULT ADVERTISING IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Paul Robeson as Othello—Surprise Candidate in Vermont G. O. P. Primary

Large Audience Acclaims His American Debut in Role

By L. A. Sloper

Cambridge, Mass.

Paul Robeson made his first American appearance as Othello in Brattle Hall Monday evening under the auspices of the Cambridge Summer Theater. An audience which crowded the small auditorium lingered after the final curtain to give him an ovation.

The occasion was notable not only for Mr. Robeson's debut in this role, but for the expert production and for the supporting cast, which included professional players in the important parts.

Margaret Webster, who directed, had telescoped the play into two acts and four scenes, and with the aid of a unit set, the performance went swiftly and smoothly.

The use of a Negro actor in the title role has obvious advantages. Although Othello was probably a Moor rather than an Ethiopian, yet his impersonation by a Negro underlines the sense of division between him and the Venetians, and lends credibility to the intensity of his passions.

Mr. Robeson's performance, of course, reinforced this racial advantage with his own imposing presence and magnificent voice. Whatever the color of his skin, he would be an impressive Othello.

* * *

When Mr. Robeson played the part in London a dozen years ago, it was complained that he was too restrained, that he did not let himself go. That complaint could not be made against his present performance. His rage was primitive in its violence. Indeed, at times a little more artistic control would have made us believe more firmly in his fury.

Actually, he was at his best in those long, poetic speeches in which the role is so rich. These lines profited not only by the resonance of his voice and the expertness of his tone production, but also by the subtlety of his changes of pace and of volume in delivery. Here the intelligent actor came to the aid of the cultivated musician.

But Shakespeare's play demands more than a dominating Moor. We may admire Othello's courage and sympathize with his suffering, but we cannot find much intelligence in him. He is too gullible for easy belief, just as Desdemona is too naïve for her social background. Not even Shakespeare could have made a play out of their relations, without the aid of a provocative agent.

Thus Iago becomes the activating element of the tragedy. Othello has most of the good lines, but Iago provides the drama. The actor who portrays him must understand the motivating forces of his warped nature: the sense of social inferiority, the resentment against those better placed; the awareness of his own qualities, with the conviction that they are not properly valued by others; the cleverness, the wit, the personal charm which make him liked and trusted. Othello is able but dull; Desdemona is innocent but devious; Iago is the clever one. In the end he pays the penalty for cleverness without character.

* * *

Mr. Ferrer conveyed the wit and the cleverness though not the charm of Iago. He steered a careful course between the villain of melodrama and the man of the world who can conceal his low origin. He was at his best in the scenes of dissembling, less effective in his soliloquies.

An effective foil for Mr. Ferrer's Iago was Mr. Graves' Cassio, with its emphasis on the essentially aristocratic nature of the man, his honesty and simplicity; a contrast clearly brought out in the drinking scene.

Miss Hagen's Desdemona was sweet and innocent and naïve and pathetic; it did not suggest the less obvious qualities which would account for her earlier behavior. It was difficult to believe that this young woman had eloped from her father's house.

Miss Webster, besides directing, acted Emilia, and brought to the role a lively vigor, an imagination and charm that it can hardly have had in equal amount in any previous embodiment.

The telescoping of the play had evident advantages. It also had certain disadvantages, chief among which was the rapidity with which Othello was taken in by Iago's machinations. The drama as written makes the success of these maneuvers in so short time hard to accept. When the events are crowded together, it becomes the more implausible. This is the price of "streamlining."

The Cambridge engagement is said to be sold out for the entire week. The production then goes to Princeton. Broadway in the fall? It is quite possible.

Paul Robeson

'Othello'

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—The Cambridge Summer Theater presents Paul Robeson in "Othello," directed by Margaret Webster, settings by Andrew Mack, production manager John Haggott. Week of August 10, 1942. The cast:

Roderigo	George Keene
Iago	José Ferrer
Brabantio	Robert Harrison
Othello	Paul Robeson
Cassio	Ernest Graves
Duke	Robert E. Perry
Lodovico	Philip Huston
Gratiano	Wallace Widdecombe
A Messenger	Charles Bell
First Senator	Allan Tower
Second Senator	William Mendrek
Desdemona	Uta Hagen
Montano	William Woodson
First Gentleman of Cyprus	Charles Bell
Second Gentleman of Cyprus	Emery Battis
Third Gentleman of Cyprus	Allan Tower
Emilia	Margaret Webster
Bianca	Louise Kanasiredf

Electricity Made By Growing Corn Enough for Relay

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 10 (AP)—A Yale natural scientist, reporting on experiments in measuring the output of electrical current by growing corn, asserted today that "electricity seems to bridge the gap between the lifeless world and living matter."

"Our work suggests," said anatomy professor Harold S. Burr, "that electricity is one of the fundamental factors in all living systems just as it is in the nonliving world."

Professor Burr, in the current issue of the Yale Journal of Biology and Medicine, said that by measuring electrical impulses he had been able to follow hour by hour the steady growth of corn roots.

When internal structural changes were taking place, the amount of voltage recorded by the plant changed abruptly, the scientist reported.

Chocolate Hit In Ice-Cream Stick Trade

The chocolate-covered ice-cream stick is getting scarce.

Because the supply of chocolate is limited, at least one ice-cream manufacturer already has eliminated the lolly-pop type of iced confection, and some others have begun to ration such products among their dealers.

From other manufacturing and retail sources, many of whom were reluctant to comment for fear of trade reaction, it was learned that the limited supply has reached the state where some companies have also instituted a mild form of rationing.

Don't Load Up

Important point to consumers: don't go out to your grocery store and load up on chocolate after reading this.

An important official of Walter Baker & Co., of Dorchester Lower Mills, one of the largest users of chocolate in the United States, states that there is a sufficient supply on hand for the most important users.

Self-imposed rationing, he explained, is due first to the fact that the Government has ordered processers to grind only 60 per cent of their 1941 supply. Secondly, by carefully using the supply of chocolate, which may mean cutting out certain items, users of chocolate are making the present supply "do."

Rushing to the grocer, therefore, and stocking up, this official insisted, will only aggravate a situation which will not get worse if the public contents itself with normal usage.

It was learned, for instance, that one retail company which has several outlets selling chocolate in various forms—ice cream, candy and bakery—is already rationing the amount of chocolated items to certain stores in the group.

Evasion?

Another retail company with many outlets referred the writer to its publicity agency in New York, hoping possibly to evade the issue. Another company refused to comment. The general reluctance, therefore, to discuss the problem, gave grounds for reasonable assumption of shortage.

What will the substitutes be, if the pinch gets tighter? One well-known company, whose salesmen have often been the butt of radio comedians, writers and cartoonists, said that up to now there have been no signs whatsoever of shortage. The product that it sells here is made elsewhere.

Certain ice-cream manufacturers selling individual paper cartons of ice cream will be unaffected by the shortage though they may discontinue the chocolate-coated items in time. Another company said that American ingenuity may find some substitute coatings that may introduce new flavors and combinations on the retail market.

Russian War Relief Benefit Planned

A Russian War Relief benefit presentation of Paul Robeson, singer; Helen Howe, monologuist; and Harold Rubens, pianist, will take place at Trinity Church, Gloucester, Mass., on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 12, at 3 o'clock. Shown here, Miss Margaret M. Lyle (left) and Miss Lucy M. Taggart (right) are committee members. Miss Taggart, who with Alfred Brooks is in charge of hanging paintings donated by Cape Ann artists for auction after the performance, is on the board of directors of the John Herron Art Museum and Art School, Indianapolis, Ind.

Slow Pace and Dimmed Lights For Bay State Motor Traffic

Effective tonight, motor traffic in most of Eastern Massachusetts must slow its pace to a maximum 30 miles an hour with only low-beam lights, then drop to 15 miles an hour with parking lights on entering any one of 35 cities and towns along the coast.

Beginning one half hour after sunset and continuing until one half hour before sunrise, new dimout regulations established by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, are in effect.

Uniformity

Cutting a wide swath from the New Hampshire line to the Rhode Island State boundary, Mr. Goodwin extended low-beam travel in nearly all cities and towns within a 10-mile radius of the coast. The Goodwin action was in the interests of uniformity, as many a town and city already enforced the slow-down and dimmed lights in attempts to reduce skyglow and the submarine menace. Army regulations in effect since April were intensified by the new Massachusetts rules.

Lights in the dimout areas, the 15-mile-an-hour zone, cannot be brighter than three candlepower, the strength of the average parking light, Mr. Goodwin ruled. Headlights must not be changed or tampered with, he said.

Maximum Speeds

Lower speeds may be required under certain conditions, Mr. Goodwin indicated. The designated speed limits in the two zones are maximum speeds, he pointed out.

The regulations follow:

Section 1. "Dimout areas" of cities and towns, or parts thereof, are hereby designated as follows:

Beverly: Essex Bridge, Lothrop Street from Water Street to Hale Street and all the area southeast of it; also Central Street, Washington Street, Thorndike Street, Abbott Street, Atlantic Avenue, Ocean Street and Dane Street east of Cabot and Hale Streets.

Cape: (Bourne to the east). The area east of, but not including, Massachusetts route No. 3 in Bourne from the Plymouth town line to the Cape Cod Canal. The area north of, but not including, United States route No. 6 from the Cape Cod Canal to the town of Orleans and west of, but not including, United States route No. 6 from the town of Orleans to the intersection of said route No. 6 with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad right of way in the town of Truro. All of Provincetown and all of Truro north of the intersection of United States route No. 6 with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad right of way in Truro. Both bridges spanning the Cape Cod Canal.

Chilmark: The entire town.

Cohasset: The area east of, but not including, North Main Street, Elm Street, and Border Street.

Dartmouth: Padanaram Bridge and Smith Neck Road from Padanaram Bridge to the Bay View entrance. The area south of, but not including, Little River Road from Smith Neck Road to Potomska Road. Horseneck Road in Dartmouth and Westport from Division Road to the sea.

Duxbury: The area east and southeast of the abandoned roadbed of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

Gayhead: The entire town.

Gloucester: All of the city except Essex Avenue from Bond Street to the Essex town line, Western Avenue from Hesperus Avenue to the Manchester town line, Main Street from Washington Street to East Main Street, East Main Street from Main Street to Eastern Point Road, Eastern Point Road from East Main Street to Grapevine Road, Eastern Avenue from Main Street to the Rockport town line and Washington Street from Main Street to Leonard Street.

Hull: The entire town.

Ipswich: Great Neck, east from the entrance to Barker's Island.

Lynn: General Edwards Bridge and Broad Street from the Revere city line to Commercial Street, the area southeast of Tudor Street and that southeast of Ocean and New Ocean Streets.

Manchester: The area south of, but not including, Massachusetts route No. 127 from the intersection of Beach Street with said route No. 127 to the Gloucester city line.

Marblehead: East of the intersection of Beach Street and Ocean Avenue to and including all of Marblehead Neck; also the northeasterly part of Front Street from the more northerly intersection of Front Street and Circle Street; also Franklin Street and the northerly portion of Circle Street within three hundred feet of Front Street.

Marshfield: The area east of the abandoned roadbed of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

Nahant: The entire town.

Nantucket: The entire town.

Newbury: The area east of, but not including, Massachusetts state route No. 1A from the Rowley town line to Rolfe's Lane and the area east of, but not including, Rolfe's Lane.

Newburyport: The area east of, but not including, Massachusetts route No. 1A and the area east of, but not including, United States route No. 1 from its junction with said route No. 1A to the Salisbury town line.

Plymouth: The entire town.

Quincy: Quincy Shore Boulevard and each entering road within two hundred yards of said boulevard. All that section of Quincy known as Squantum.

Revere: Winthrop Parkway from Eliot Circle to the Winthrop town line and the area to the east. The area east of a line running along Webster Street to Winthrop Avenue, through Drury Lane to Bradstreet Avenue and thence in a straight line to Bellingham Avenue. Revere Beach Boulevard from Eliot Circle to Northern Circle and the ways leading into said boulevard for a distance of 100 yards from said boulevard. Lynnway from Northern Circle to the Lynn-Revere city line and the area east thereof. Massachusetts route No. 1A from John Street to Lynnway.

Rockport: The entire town.

Rowley: The area east of, but not including, Massachusetts state route No. 1A.

Salem: Derby Street northeast of English Street, Fort Avenue, Salem Neck, Essex Bridge and Bridge Street north of Pierce Avenue.

Salisbury: The area east of, but not including, United States route No. 1 from the Newburyport city line to Seabrook Road, and the area east of, but not including, Seabrook Road, except all of that area within one mile of Salisbury Square.

Scituate: The area east of, but not including, Border Street, Hollett Street to Ann Vinal Road, Ann Vinal Road, Tilden Road, Stockbridge Road to Massachusetts route No. 3A and said route No. 3A from Stockbridge Road to the Marshfield town line.

Swampscott: Humphrey Street from Lynn city line to Puritan Road, Puritan Road from Humphrey Street to Puritan Lane.

Westport: East Beach Road, West Beach Road, Plants Road and Main Road from Plants Road to Cornell Road. The entire area south of and including Cross Road, in Westport Harbor.

Winthrop: The area east of a line running along Revere Street from the Revere-Winthrop line to Crest Avenue, thence along Crest Avenue to Beach Road, thence along Beach Road to Shirley Street, thence along Shirley Street to the easterly end of Terrace Avenue, but not including Revere Street, Shirley Street, and Crest Avenue and Beach Road except as specified hereafter. Crest Avenue from Hutchinson Street to Beach Road. Beach Road from Crest Avenue to Locust Street.

Any motor vehicle operated within the areas designated in this section, during the period from one half an hour after sunset to one half hour before sunrise, shall be operated with lights of an intensity not greater than three candlepower, and at a speed not to exceed 15 m. p. h.

Section 2. "Low beam areas" of cities and towns, or parts thereof, are hereby designated as follow:

Except as otherwise provided in the preceding section, all of that area east of, but not including, United States route No. 1, otherwise known as the Newburyport Turnpike, from the New Hampshire line to the Saugus-Lynnfield line; all of the following cities and towns: Lynn, Saugus, Melrose, Malden, Medford, Arlington, Somerville, Everett, Revere, Chelsea, Winthrop, Cambridge, Belmont, Waltham, Watertown, Newton, Brookline, Dedham, Milton, Quincy, Braintree, Weymouth, and Boston; all of that area east of, but not including, Massachusetts State route No. 18, from the Weymouth-Abington line to the junction of United States route No. 44; all of that area south and southeast of, but not including, United States route No. 44 to the Rhode Island line; and all of the cities of Brockton, Newburyport, Haverhill, Lowell, and Lawrence.

Any motor vehicle operated in the areas designated in this section, during the period from one half an hour after sunset to one half an hour before sunrise, shall be operated on the low headlamp beam only, and at a speed not to exceed 30 m. p. h.

The words "low headlamp beam," as used in this section, shall mean that beam from headlamps which is projected nearer to the motor vehicle than the upper beam when the upper beam is aimed in accordance with "Rules and Regulations Concerning Headlamps on Motor Vehicles" made by the Registrar.

Ogden to Run For Plumley's Seat in House

The Week in Vermont

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 11—Announcement by Samuel R. Ogden, of Landgrove, that he would be a candidate in the Republican primaries, Sept. 8, for the seat in Congress held by Representative Charles A. Plumley, was the surprise of the week for the majority of Vermont's electorate not particularly interested in the activities of any inner political circle.

State House observers saw in the Landgrove man's decision to storm the strongly intrenched position of Representative Plumley, the manipulation of Senator George D. Aiken, with whom he had long been politically aligned, having been aware that Vermont's junior senator was figuratively "counting noses" of his followers to determine who should be "led to the sacrifice." These observers had intimation that the finger had been pointed at Sterry R. Waterman, St. Johnsbury attorney, Senator Aiken's campaign manager when he ran for Governor; former organizer and chairman of Vermont's Young Republicans, and currently chairman of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission, a post to which he was appointed by Mr. Aiken when Governor. However, it was no secret among political observers that Mr. Waterman had refused the dubious honor of attempting to tilt Representative Plumley from his seat and that at least one more prominent member of the junior senator's immediate coterie had also declined. Therefore, it has been pointed out that Mr. Ogden was definitely third choice.

As a candidate, Mr. Ogden, however, has adequate background and qualities, even if most observers do not credit him with having either the political acumen or the following necessary to achieve his objective. He gained first attention in Vermont by rejuvenating what was almost a "ghost" village after his arrival in the State in 1929. Opening up a blacksmith shop, and specializing in ironwork, Mr. Ogden also engaged in real estate activities and practically rebuilt the little hill village single handed. Where empty and down-at-the-heel properties then existed there are now comfortable residences and homes, largely owned by immigrants from other States whom Mr. Ogden interested in these properties.

A graduate of Swarthmore College, Mr. Ogden's capabilities were soon recognized by his town and besides holding town offices, he was elected as Representative from Landgrove in the General Assemblies of 1935, 1937 and 1939. He has served on many State boards and commissions, including the State Planning Board and the Board of Conservation and Development, of which he is now a member. In the lower House, he served on a number of important committees, including ways and means, corporations and franchises and conservation and development, of which he was chairman. During his legislative years he was instrumental in the passage of forest and land conservation, and flood control measures. He is a trustee of Burr and Burton Seminary at Manchester, and a teacher in the Newton School in Windham, and recently published a book promoting Victory gardens, entitled, "How to Grow Food for Your Family." During World War 1, Mr. Ogden was a Lieutenant in the 142d infantry, serving overseas.

In announcing his candidacy, Mr. Ogden said he would make no promises except to conduct a "dynamic campaign" and "fight to the finish." He declared he would act with honesty and fearlessness in public office and asserted that in these crucial times every Vermonter should have the opportunity to protest against "the unsatisfactory record of the present incumbent in a democratic way."

Welsh Pianist

Harold Rubens, of Cardiff, Wales, whose Sunday appearance at the Hatch Memorial Shell on the Esplanade was canceled because of rain. He is now scheduled to appear on Thursday evening.

June 30, Gov. William H. Wills has announced an improvement in the State's finances of $1,754,196. This improvement, the largest in many years, he said, was accomplished by a reduction of $1, 157,000 in the total State debt and an increase of $597,196 in the unappropriated surplus. The importance of this reduction, the Governor pointed out, lies in the fact that revenues and expenditures for the year each totaled $17,000,000.

The State's total debt is now down to $6,650,031 and the net debt, which was arrived at by subtracting cash and investments from total liabilities, was reduced to $5,186,965.

Declaring that the current unappropriated surplus will be of "tremendous benefit" to the State in counteracting the expected decline in revenue in the years immediately ahead, the Governor at the same time issued a warning, that, "in such times as these, when anything can happen, we must make every effort to keep our State finances in a sound condition." He predicted that due to Federal tax and other demands, the State revenue from income tax and other sources would decrease another year, and that expenditures would increase.

Apple Pickers Wanted

Vermont apple orchardists are concerned over the shortage of labor as early forecasts indicate a bumper crop. Dean J. L. Carrigan of the Vermont Extension Service and his assistant, R. P. Davidson, have been busy discussing the fruit growers' problems and have intimated that new methods be devised for picking and packing the harvest. Further suggestions have been made that the orchardists use the facilities of the Government Employment Service in the endeavor to obtain orchard laborers and that they co-operate with local industries in employing help.

As a result of the shortage of male pickers, Dean Carrigan has suggested that many more women workers will be employed in the orchards this coming fall, and an appeal also is going out to the State Education Commission in the hope of obtainiing workers for the picking season from among the boys and girls of high school age.

An attempt will be made by many orchardists to conserve on packing by selling part of their apples in ungraded orchard run lots.

State Finances Better

Reporting on Vermont's financial condition for the fiscal year ended

80 Dutch Fliers To Be Honored By Their Queen

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 11 (AP)—The highest decoration of the Netherlands Government, the Military Willemforde, will honor 80 Dutch airmen who will fly to the airport here Saturday to receive the praise of their Sovereign, Queen Wilhelmina.

The Netherlands Queen will present the medal to commemorate gallant flights of her pilots in the air battles that roared over Singapore, Borneo, Java, and the whole Dutch East Indies, her secretary says.

She will first dedicate a flag in honor of all Dutch airmen and then affix to it the crown-topped white enamel cross with the orange-and-blue ribbon which her Government awards for "courage, ability in battle, and faithfulness to our Queen."

The Dutch pilots will come here in transport planes from an American air field where they are now in training. The ceremony, the Queen's secretary said, will honor not only the 80 fliers ranked before their Queen but will extend the decoration symbolically to all fliers of the Netherlands forces.

Maine Firms Study Disposal of Bombs

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 11 (AP)—Eight of Maine's larger industrial firms will send representatives to the three-days Army Bomb Disposal School, Aug. 17, 18, and 19 at Fort Devens, Mass., State Civilian Defense Instructor Francis H. Farnum announced yesterday.

The course will include lectures on bombs, fuses, explosives, diagnosis of unexploded bombs, and emergency preventive measures.

C. H. Arber, instructor for the State Office of Civilian Defense, will attend as official observer.

The concerns to be represented are: Todd-Bath Shipyard Company, South Portland; Maine Seaboard Company, Bucksport; Bath Iron Works, Inc.; Goodall Worsted Company, Sanford; Saco-Lowell Shops, Biddeford; Bates Manufacturing Company, Lewiston; Edwards Manufacturing Company, Augusta; Wyandotte Worsted Company, Waterville.

Phone Firm Saving Oil Through Coal

This coming winter the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company will reduce its fuel oil consumption 1,600,000 gallons, or about 65 per cent, by changing its equipment to burn coal instead of oil.

Entertainment Timetable

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Othello," starring Paul Robeson, with Uta Hagen, Jose Ferrer and Margaret Webster. Directed by Miss Webster. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Esplanade Concert

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road, 8 p. m.—Arthur Fiedler, conductor

Entrance of the Boyards ..... Halvorsen
Ballet Suite ..... Rameau-Mottl
Minuet from "Platée"—Musette
and Tambourin from "Fêtes d'Hebé"
Rondo Capriccioso, for Violin and Orchestra ..... Saint-Saëns
Soloist: Gaston Elcus
"Carmen" Fantasia ..... Bizet
Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2 ..... Liszt
Spanish Dance from the Opera
"La Vida Breve" ..... de Falla
"Wine, Woman, and Song" Waltzes ..... Strauss
"On the Esplanade" March ..... Bodge

Final Children's Concert

Wednesday, at 10 a. m.

"Cruiser Harvard" March ..... Strube
Overture to the Opera, "Russian and Ludmilla" ..... Glinka
Allegretto Scherzando from Symphony No. 8 ..... Beethoven
Entrance of the Little Fauns ..... Pierné
Old Dutch Hymn of Thanksgiving ..... Valerius
Variations on a Brazilian Nursery Song, "My Toy Balloon" ..... Slonimsky
From the "Nutcracker" Ballet ..... Tchaikovsky
Trépak—Chinese Dance—Waltz of the Flowers
Salute to Our Fighting Forces ..... arr. by Bodge

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. 3:30, 6:30, 9:35.

Fenway—"Ten Gentlemen From West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara, John Sutton. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:25. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster, Patricia Morison. 1:35, 4:50, 8.

Fine Arts—"Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn, James Stewart, Ruth Hussey, Roland Young. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

Keith Memorial—"Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 6. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray. 11:15 a. m., 2:05, 4:50. Preview "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 9:15 p. m.

Kenmore—"Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 1:10, 4:40, 8:05. "Mr. V," Leslie Howard. 2:50, 6:15, 9:45.

Metropolitan—"It Happened in Flatbush," Carole Landis. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "This Above All," Tyrone Power. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:30.

Modern—"This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Alan Ladd. 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:45.

Orpheum—"Mrs. Miniver," Walter Pidgeon, Greer Garson. 9, 11:30 am .m, 2, 4:45, 7:15, 10.

Paramount—"Ten Gentlemen From West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara, John Sutton. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Night in New Orleans," Patricia Morison, Preston Foster. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"Invisible Agent," Peter Lorre, Sir Cedric Hurdwicke, Jon Hall, Ilona Massey. 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:35. "There's One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert, Peggy Moran. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:45, 5:25. Preview "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 9:35 p. m.

Scollay—"This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Alan Ladd. 10 a. m., 2:55, 5:55, 6:55, 9:55. "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 11:40 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:20.

South Station Theater — "Miss Polly," "Information Please," with John Gunther. "The Daughter of Rosie O'Grady," "Hunter's Paradise," "Tennis Rythm," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State — "Mrs. Miniver," Walter Pidgeon. Greer Garson. 11:02 a. m., 1:47, 4:32, 7:17, 10:02.

Strand — Huntington Avenue—"To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard, Jack Benny. 1, 3:50, 6:30, 9:20. "Sing for Your Supper," Jinx Falkenburg, Charles Rogers. 2:40, 5:30, 8:15.

Telepix—Al Shean and Patty Hale in a Broadway Musical, "Crystals in Science," "Two Color Cartoons," "Wilds of Argentina," "Pete Smith's Scrapbook," "Bill Stern on Physical Fitness," "Stranger Than Fiction," 30 minutes of the latest news. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux — "Bombs Over Burma," Anna May Wong. 10:35 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:30, 8, 10:25. "Parachute Nurse," Kay Harris, 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:50, 9.

Uptown—"Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 2:40, 5:35, 8:25. "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—"I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, "I Was Framed," Julie Bishop. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin, Paulette Goddard. "Escape from Hong Kong," Leo Carrillo, Andy Devine. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. Syncopation," Jackie Cooper. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Dawn Express." 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "The Spoilers," Randolph Scott, Marlene Dietrich. 1:59, 8. "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. 3:34, 9:44.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "The Real Glory," Andrea Leeds. 3:30, 6:35, 9:50. "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. 1:45, 4:55, 8:10.
Brookline Village: "Mississippi Gambler," Kent Taylor, Frances Langford. 2, 5, 8. "Tortilla Flat," Hedy Lamarr, Spencer Tracy. 3:50, 6:15, 9:15.
Cleveland Circle: "I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy, "Yokel Boy," Albert Dekker. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy, "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Sheila Ryan, Joseph Allen, Jr. 2, 8.
Harvard: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 2, 8.
University: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. "Suicide Squadron," Anton Walbrook. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. "Mercy Island," Ray Middleton. 2, 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "In Old California," John Wayne, Binnie Barnes. "Drums of the Congo," Stuart Erwin. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr, John Garfield. 3:21, 9:21. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day. 1:54,7:54.
Codman Square: "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Sheila Ryan. 1:45, 7:45. "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. 3, 9.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. "Remarkable Andrew," Brian Donlevy, Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. 3:19, 8:27. "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce, Milton Berle. 2:06, 5:11, 8:16.
Park: "Remarkable Andrew," Ellen Drew. "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope. "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien, Brian Donlevy. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara, John Wayne, "Remarkable Andrew," Ellen Drew, William Holden. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. "Murder in the Big House," Fay Emerson. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Fantasia." 2:30, 8:15. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt, Ann Ayars. 3:50, 9:35.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Tight Shoes." "Panther's Claw," Sidney Blackmer. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster. 1:40, 4:50, 8. "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. 2:57, 5:07, 9:17.
Maplewood: "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy, Anne Shirley. 1:55, 7:40. "Bed Time Story," Loretta Young, Fredric March. 3:26, 9:11.
Mystic: "Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari. 2:25, 8:30. "Mississippi Gambler," Kent Taylor, Frances Langford. 3:35, 7, 9:50.
Strand: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck. 3:20, 8:25. "Yokel Boy," Albert Dekker. 2:05, 7, 9.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day. 1:48, 7:48. "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. 5:23, 9:23.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Bedtime Story," Loretta Young. "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball, James Craig. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Escape From Hong Kong," Don Terry, Leo Carrillo, Andy Devine. 2:30, 6:45, 10. "To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. 3:40, 8:30.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou, Jackie Cooper. "Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew.

NATICK — Colonial: "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters, Dick Foran. "Whispering Ghosts," Milton Berle, Brenda Joyce. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Remarkable Andrew," William Holden. Ellen Drew. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope, Madeleine Carroll. "New Wine," Ilona Massey. 2, 8.
Strand: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr, John Garfield. "Treat 'Em Rough," Eddie Albert. 2, 8.
Boulevard: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr, John Garfield. "Treat 'Em Rough," Eddie Albert. 2, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Lucky Partners," Ronald Colman, Ginger Rogers. "Yukon Patrol," Alan Lane, Lita Conway. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE — Central Square: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts. 2, 8.
Strand: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Saboteur," Priscilla Lane. "Almost Married," Robert Page. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 2:09, 7:54. "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. 3:32, 9:17.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamar. "Twin Beds," Joan Bennett, George Brent. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Captain of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Men of San Quentin," J. Anthony Hughes. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou, Jackie Cooper. 2, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy, Anne Shirley. 2, 7:45

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Captain of the Clouds," James Cagney, Dennis Morgan. "March of Time" and short subjects. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters. "Whispering Ghosts" Milton Berle, Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Long Voyage Home," John Wayne. "Rebellious Daughters," Marjorie Reynolds, Verna Hillie. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer, Melvyn Douglas, 3:20, 8. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 2:17, 6:40, 9:43.

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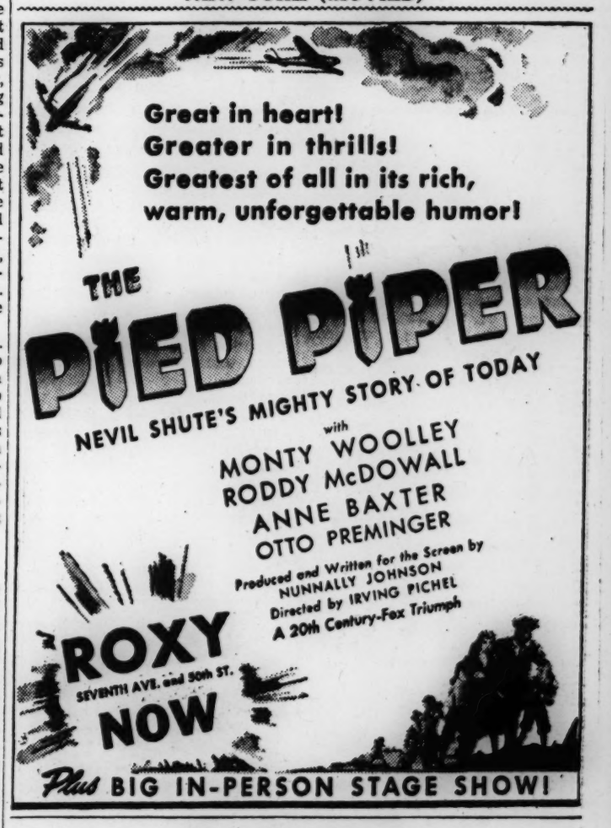
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THE PIED PIP

Curtin: 'We Are Holding Our Own'

Continued from Page 1

Timor was carried out at low-level by Australian-manned bombers.

In the Kokoda sector of New Guinea, the headquarters announcement said, Allied forces strongly engaged the enemy Monday and forced him to withdraw from prepared positions.

This was a variation from previous announcements of patrol activity in this theater on the Papuan Peninsula 60 miles east of the Allied base at Port Moresby.

An Australian Government spokesman disclosed that shipments of supplies of "highest possible value" that would "revolutionize offensive operations in the north" were landed recently in Australia.

Allied Bombers Hit 3 Japanese Ships

Allied bombers wheeling out over the waters northwest of Australia struck three Japanese ships off Timor, including a large destroyer, while others roared again toward the Solomon battle area.

In a raid by Army airmen Monday night over Rabaul, an Allied communiqué said, large fires visible for 50 miles were started and a Japanese bomber was destroyed.

Off Timor, Allied bombers hit a Japanese merchant vessel twice, probably sinking it, and set a cargo ship afire with three hits in addition to damaging a destroyer badly.

The land fighting, reported by the Navy late Monday to be "still in progress," appeared to be centered on Tulagi and Guadalcanal Islands, in the southeastern Solomon group which lies 900 miles northeast of Australia.

The Japanese were known to have concentrated heavy forces in the southeastern Solomons.

Australian units as well as the United States Southwest Pacific flotilla based on New Zealand took part in the grand assault on the Solomons, which in enemy hands constitute an invasion threat against the "down under" continent.

Russians Embark:

Nazis Claim Gains In Caucasus Area

The German High Command reported today that in the area of Maikop the Russians had been thrown back into the Caucasus Mountains in several sectors.

The German Air Force was credited with increasing attacks on Soviet evacuation movements and embarkations in coastal areas and at the Black Sea ports of Tuapse, Novorossisk, and Anapa. Eleven transports totaling 12,700 tons were reported sunk in these operations.

In the Don River bend, Soviet forces were reported by Berlin driven together into a narrow space where they faced annihilation.

The official mouthpieces of the Red Army, the Communist Party, and the Soviet Government appealed to the fighting forces to save Russia, acknowledging in the plainest words the gravity of the position as Axis armies pushed through the smoking Maikop oil fields and the scorched wheatlands near Krasnodar.

"The fate of our country is being decided in the violent battles on the Don and the Kuban," declared Red Star, organ of the Soviet Army.

It quoted the Russian eighteenth century general who told his troops: "We are surrounded by mountains . . . to retreat is shame . . . we cannot expect help from anybody . . . we stand on the edge of the abyss."

Izvestia, Government newspaper, asserted "the danger hanging over our country has increased" and said "the enemy, despite tremendous losses, continues to rush into the depths of the nation. In the name of the freedom and independence of the Fatherland, of your people, and your children, halt and repulse the enemy."

Pravda, Communist organ, urged: "By iron firmness, bar every way to the German hordes." The newspaper said "the enemy drives deeper into the country. Disregarding losses, the Hitlerite Fascists summon all their forces to occupy new, important districts."

Nazi Drive Imperils Black Sea Fleet

The German drive into the Caucasus placed the Soviet Fleet's Black Sea naval stations at Novorossisk and Tuapse in grave danger.

Separate German columns were within 60 miles of the two seaports as the Nazi invaders spread out in the northern foothills of the Caucasus Mountains and pressed Russian defenders back toward the Black Sea coast south of the Kuban River.

Pouring a seemingly endless supply of tanks and troops into the struggle, the Germans forced a new gap in Russian defenses at Armavir, about 110 miles east of Krasnodar, and the Soviet Army withdrew to new positions, a communiqué said.

Fighting at both Krasnodar and Maikop was reported in a Soviet midnight communiqué. Krasnodar is 60 miles northeast of Novorossisk and Maikop is 60 miles northeast of Tuapse. Novorossisk and Tuapse are afforded some natural protection by the Caucasus foothills.

Cossack cavalry units harried the Germans in the Krasnodar area, working in close co-operation with tank groups and the Soviet Air Force. Rumanian cavalry and a battalion of German infantry were routed, a communiqué said, and 11 German tanks and other motorized equipment were destroyed. However, superior numbers forced the Russians back in another sector.

In its first mention of fighting in the Maikop region, the Soviet communiqué said the Germans had launched several attacks there and "succeeded in gaining some ground." Five hundred Germans were reported killed in the fighting. The Maikop fields produce 7 per cent of Russia's oil.

Russians Fighting To Hold Stalingrad

Far to the north of the Caucasus battlefields, the Russian Army fought grimly and with more success to keep the Germans from Stalingrad and the Volga. Near Kletskaya, 75 miles northwest of Stalingrad, 2,800 Germans were reported killed in one sector. Southwest of the City, near Kotelnikovski, the fighting was described as "very tense."

A front-line dispatch to Comsopol Pravda said German parachutists were dropping behind Russian lines near Kotelnikovski, but said all such groups were being mopped up promptly.

It described the region from Kletskaya to the south as a land in flames with the cherry orchards and steppe homes of the Cossacks burning and the sky darkened by mass flights of German planes.

Germans Repelled In Voronezh Sector

In the Voronezh sector of the Upper Don, where the Russians have been most aggressive recently, German attacks were reported repelled with heavy losses. The communiqué said an enemy transport was sunk in the Black Sea and another in the Barents Sea.

South of Voronezh, the communiqué said, the Germans have made repeated efforts to occupy a number of points, but all attacks have been repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy.

Pravda reported that the Germans were sending in more reserves in an effort to smash to Stalingrad.

Red Star said the initiative was generally with the Red Army in the Kletskaya region, but the Germans never ceased efforts to break through to the Don.

Soviet cavalry was reported blocking German efforts to outflank the Russians here. Dispatches told how 36 of 60 tanks sent against Russian lines were wrecked in a barrage of antitank fire. Thirty German planes were shot down over the Kletskaya battlefields in one day, it was reported.

Solomon Attack Hailed by Chinese

By the Associated Press

Chungking, Aug. 11

A Chinese spokesman declared today that the Allied attack in the Solomons was "very significant and very timely."

He said "this offensive action in the Southwest Pacific is one of the most heartening pieces of news we have received."

Convoy Attack:

Nazis Claim 14 Allied Ships Sunk

A special German High Command communiqué said today that U-boats in three days have sunk 13 cargo vessels totaling 86,231 tons and a destroyer and damaged 10 additional merchantmen totaling 48,000 tons and a destroyer.

These claims were without confirmation from other sources.

The communiqué said six of the ships, totaling 41,000 tons, and the destroyer were sunk in repeated attacks by undersea boats on a strongly protected convoy bound for England. In the same attacks seven ships were reported damaged.

Of the other ships reported sunk and damaged, the communiqué said some were attacked while on their way from America to Egypt loaded with raw material and the rest were attacked off the American and West African coasts.

Meanwhile, the Colombian newspaper El Liberal published a dispatch that the Colombian schooner Roamar, missing since it left Cartagena July 19, was sunk by an Axis submarine and that all 20 persons aboard had perished.

A dispatch from the newspaper's correspondent at San Andres Island said wreckage of the craft had been washed ashore there. It said fishermen in the vicinity of Bolivar Cay (island) reported the small vessel was sunk July 22. It carried a crew of 9, and 11 passengers, among them 7 women.

At the same time, the Italian High Command said an Italian submarine had failed to return to its base.

Hankow Bombed:

U. S. Planes Pound Japanese Base

Fighter-escorted American bombers in a low-altitude attack on Hankow and vicinity bombed newly constructed warehouses and other objectives Monday, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today.

Hankow, Japan's greatest inland base in China, is on the Yangtze River and has been a frequent target of American bombers.

The headquarters' war bulletin said there was no antiaircraft fire and no air opposition.

"Incendiary as well as high-explosive bombs were dropped," it said. "A number of hits were scored in the town and on newly constructed warehouses."

Th Hankow raid followed one Sunday by American airmen on Haiphong, French Indo-China port where, a Chinese Army spokesman said, Japanese reinforcements for Thailand and Burma landed around July 27. These enemy forces and others which arrived at the same time at Saigon, farther down the Indo-China coast, possibly will be used in an attack on India or Yunnan Province in Southern China, this informant said.

Japanese troops were reported also massing in Formosa with Japanese warships again active off the southeast coast, indicating a possible new invasion of Fukien Province, it was stated.

Hastings Raided:

Germans Bombers Cross Channel

German bombers in small numbers crossed the coast of East Anglia and Southeast England Monday night to scatter fire bombs and high explosives.

The German Radio said Hastings, on the English Channel, and Colchester, 50 miles northeast of London, were the main targets of the night raiders.

Battlelines in South Sea Islands

By a Staff Artist

Where United States Forces Are in Action

Arrow points to Tulagi—two-mile-long island in the Solomon group, practically connected with Florida Island—where American forces are understood to have landed. Inset map shows relation of the Solomons to the South Pacific islands north of Australia.

Russia Cries in Grave Alarm For Second Front in Europe

Continued from Page 1

no less essential for the security of Great Britain and the United States and victory for the United Nations.

"To date, she has lost the harvests of the steppes of the Ukraine and the Don basin, and faces the certainty of starvation and fuel rations for her huge population during the coming winter. She has lost areas inhabited by 50,000,000 of her population, and the industrial production they furnished. She has lost 5,000,000 in dead and missing. Keeping up their present rate of progress, by mid-September the armies of Field Marshals von Bock and von Kleist will have wrested from her the oil field and refinery at Grozny, and be well on their way to Baku, the railroad from which to the Black Sea already has been cut.

Bitterness Toward Allies

"What will be the immediate effect of such Soviet losses upon the Russian people and neighboring nations? It is said the former will recall with bitterness the pledge of the President and Prime Minister Churchill to act so as to divert German strength from the Russian operations.

"Threatened by offensives by Japanese and Finnish armies, coordinated with continued German advance, it is easy to infer, so the reports say, that a willingness to make peace on any kind of reasonable terms would develop. With a conqueror's peace in prospect, will not Turkey deem it expedient to throw in her fortunes with the Reich and its allies?

"At this moment the Ankara Government is reiterating devotion to its policy of neutrality, but surrounded on three sides by German-controlled forces, promised large slices of Near East territory as a reward for assistance, and aware that the United Nations failed to fulfill their promise of aid to Russia, is it not to be expected that popular sentiment in the country would support official junction with the Axis powers?

"Without Turkey, or more effectively with her, German armies could sweep into Iraq and Iran and battle with the American and British forces in those states, and, if successful, could march toward rebellious India and join hands with the Japanese marching from the East.

Victory on Axis Terms

"In possession of the oil, mineral and food resources of this immense territory, the Axis would feel they had achieved victory, and would seek to arrange peace upon their own terms.

"This is the gloomy aspect of the world picture of a few weeks hence which has been impressed upon Washington."

In urgently appealing for an early second front, the Russian representatives recognize that invasion of the continent represents a great military risk, but ask if failure to invade the continent at this time does not involve a greater military risk—the possible collapse of Russian resistance.

The Russian information is that there are about 1 to 12 German divisions in Western Europe and 300 German divisions on the Eastern Front. They ask how the United States and Britain expect later successfully to invade against possible full German power if they cannot invade now against the weakest possible German power.

The Russians declare that they intend to "fight to the finish" and they are pledged by treaty with Britain not to make a separate peace with Germany. However, it has to be said frankly that Russian authorities here appear to put no limit on the calamity which could befall their nation and its ability to keep up their resistance unless the United States and Britain soon relieve it from some of the brunt of the full Nazi force.

17 WAAC Aides Raised in Rank

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 11 (AP)—Col. Don C. Faith, Commandant of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps Training School, announced today 17 auxiliaries (privates) in training here have been selected as officer candidates.

All of the women are from western states of the Ninth Service Command, from which the permanent camp contingent of auxiliaries was selected, Having applied for officer training, the 17 enlisted in the Corps as auxiliaries with the understanding their enlistment would not jeopardize their previous applications.

They reported here July 20 as auxiliaries and will begin their new classes between now and Oct. 12.

More of the auxiliaries who reported at the opening of the school will be notified at later dates of a change in their status, the Commandant said.

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Car Assembly Plant in Egypt Rushes Vehicles for Allies

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN EGYPT, Aug. 11—A long factory shed, reminiscent, but for its coating of camouflaged paint, of a large American automobile plant, sprawls across the sands, surrounded by a tent city.

On adjacent parking lots fenced off from the desert by barbed-wire stockades motor vehicles of every description used by the Army, from jeeps and staff cars to gargantuan diesel tank carriers, are lined up in neat rows.

Behind puffing locomotives long lines of flatcars burdened with enormous wooden crates draw up alongside the shed, and overhead a traveling crane begins the process of unloading.

This is the main automobile assembly plant that supplies Allied forces throughout the Middle East with the bulk of their motor transport. Daily hundreds of vehicles ready for the road go up the line from here.

Quick Transformation

Only 18 months ago this site was an empty and barren desert and the small scattered and woefully inadequate assembly plants were unable to keep pace with the steadily increasing incoming flow of unassembled vehicles from America, Canada, and Britain.

Huge packing boxes piled up at debarkation points while the Army in the field was crying for vehicles.

It was then that work was undertaken of organizing the present assembly set-up to run as much as possible on the standards of dispatch and efficiency of a regular assembly plant.

Advice was sought and obtained from General Motors representatives. Labor best suited to the torrid climate was supplied by South African Basuto natives to do the heavy unskilled work, and Cape Coloreds—the term used in South Africa to designate people of mixed European and native blood—doing most of the mechanical work under European foremen. Although a few of these workers had previous experience in automobile assembly, they had all had some mechanical experience and they learned so fast that after a few months' training they were able to operate without outside help. Today despite a constantly increasing volume of work they never lag behind.

Cargo Snugly Packed

I watched husky Basuto crews break open packing cases which had just arrived by rail from the debarkation port. Inside were chassis of Chevrolet three-tonners—each case contained two chassis snugly packed, exactly like a huge toy mechano set.

As soon as chassis are removed from the crate the first step is to attach the wheels. The simplified plant set-up lacks any moving conveyor. Instead once the frames are on wheels and mobile they are hitched together end to end and the long procession is pulled along the floor with a winch, while brown skinned men with wrenches and screw drivers swarm over them, deftly fastening and adjusting, and adding bits and pieces as the vehicles advance toward the completion stage.

Ready for Testing

In turn each chassis comes under stationary overhead pulleys which lower the engines, bodies and cabs into place. Next the cowling, fenders, radiators, headlights, and bumpers are grafted on and the completed vehicle is in turn unhooked from the head of the conveyor procession and towed over to the servicing and tuning-up shed. There it is gassed and lubricated and driven to the testing ground under its own power, and then returned for minor adjustments.

Once completed and having passed the test the vehicles are convoyed by the Royal Army Service Corps drivers to one of several distribution centers whence they are issued to the service in accordance with the priorities established by General Headquarters.

Part of Unsung Epics

The achievements of the automobile assembly plant belong to the constructive rather than the destructive aspect of the war effort and it is one of those unsung epics of those nameless thousands who do not share in the glory because their job does not involve direct fighting.

The same applies to those branches of the Royal Army Service Corps which feed the army and provide its food and ammunition to the ground crew of the RAF.

Without their efforts the combat forces would be helpless, and any picture of the war which neglects them is hopelessly onesided.

Solomons

Continued from Page 1

that the United Nations might well have gained local air superiority. This would be of incalculable assistance not only in breaking Japanese resistance at Tulagi but also in preventing the enemy from bringing up reinforcements from his major bases on New Guinea and New Britain Islands.

Navy's Outlook

Officially expanding Admiral King's communiqué, a Navy Department spokesman took the position that the present operations are merely the start of a full-blown Allied offensive in the Southwest Pacific. This offensive is intended to roll the Japanese back from one piece of conquered territory after another until all lost land is regained.

In attacking the Solomons, the Allies are driving against the spearhead of the Japanese columns of conquest in the Southwestern Pacific. The Solomon Islands were the last important area in that part of the Pacific seized by the Japanese, their conquest having been completed only in June. Thus, the Allies have gone to work on the exact spot where the Japanese left off. To date, the Solomon Islands have been the high-water mark of Japanese conquest.

Although the Allied attack may cause Tokyo to hesitate on any projected invasion of Siberia, there is little disposition here to believe the new offensive is merely a diversion designed to help the Russians. The Allied attack is part of a long-range plan and any aid to the Soviet is largely a byproduct, it is felt.

Motoring Speed Still Too High

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—The Public Roads Administration reported today that more than half the motorists "in several States" still drive over 40 miles an hour despite an appeal by President Roosevelt that this maximum speed be adopted to conserve tires and gasoline.

At the same time, the Agency said traffic volume on rural roads during June was down 39 per cent in the gasoline-rationed east and down 22 per cent in nonrationed regions, compared with the same month last year.

The reports were based on speed and travel volume measurements in 10 States, and the data turned over to the War Department's Highway Traffic Advisory Committee, which is waging a campaign to save tires and gasoline.

British Troops Move in India To Areas Where Police Fail

BOMBAY, Aug. 11 (AP)—Rioting, mill stoppages, and police volleys into turbulent crowds spread wider over India today as apprehension grew that communal disturbances between Hindus and Moslems might break out.

The Government took increased measures to restore and keep order. In some areas troops marched in where police strength seemed inadequate to cope with expected outbreaks.

From Bombay on the west coast to Calcutta on the east coast came reports of demonstrations, the closing of stores, and general rowdyism as the call for a total shutdown of trade spread to Mohandas K. Gandhi's followers, with a promise from their leaders of victory in two months in what they called their "final struggle" against British rule.

Police said the slightest spark might touch off rioting between the sub-continent's opposing religious groups, Hindus and Moslems.

Two days of demonstration already had brought the fatality toll in Bombay alone to 28—all Indians shot attacking police or attempting to destroy suburban railroad stations or grain warehouses.

Police Fire Twice

There were new demonstrations today in the Dadar, Parel and Matunga sections of the city. Bonfires were started in the streets and fed with hats, neckties and other articles of European clothing snatched from passersby.

Police opened fire twice when mobs set fire to a wooden police guard post and attempted to halt traffic.

The summons for a "hartal"—the closing of all business—headed an inflammatory list of instructions issued despite Mr. Gandhi's incarceration in one of the Aga Khan's palaces.

Nevertheless, some British authorities were optimistic that firmness would quell the movement and smother the outbreaks.

The first hysterical, shouting crowds of the week end, that followed the news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest, had begun to dwindle.

There was no sign of a general abatement, however.

Traffic was snarled for hours by busses with tires deflated; some telegraph wires were cut; stones still flew and the mounds of debris and shattered glass piled up in the streets here.

Student demonstrators also had drawn fire at Poona, where Mr. Gandhi and his chiefs are held, and at Lucknow. Strikes threatened in the big mill center of Ahmedabad and violence broke out also in New Delhi.

'Voice is Still Heard'

Despite Mr. Gandhi's isolation, without radio, newspapers or contact with friends, his voice reached the outside in the "instructions to the people of India."

Besides the "hartal," they called for the resignation of all civil employees, mass leadership by youths taking the places of the jailed leaders, India-wide refusal to pay land taxes.

As symbolic measures to "administer a powerful stimulant to the struggle," they called for spinning, "so dear to Gandhi," and the making of salt, the basis of the 1930 civil disobedience movement in protest against the Government salt monopoly.

In his beautiful prison, hung with costly Persian rugs and French chandeliers, Mr. Gandhi meanwhile was said to be drinking goat's milk and eating dates and peaches sent specially from Bombay.

According to apparently reliable accounts, however, he was deprived of newspapers, the radio, friends and the right to write letters.

A few Congress leaders who were not yet jailed expressed the opinion that such treatment—far more drastic than any in the peace-time past—might cause Mr. Gandhi to start a fatal fast, although partisans had attempted to dissuade him from such action. Reports he already was fasting were denied.

China Press on India

CHUNGKING, Aug. 11 (AP)—A substantial segment of opinion in China, which stands to lose from the strife in India, expressed its support today for Indian Nationalists in newspaper editorials regretting the arrest of their leaders and appealing to the British to seek a peaceful settlement.

The newspaper attitude reflected the opinion of Dr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, who declared that "Chinese sympathy is entirely with the Indians" in their struggle for independence.

A Government spokesman expressed China's readiness to do anything in its power to bring a settlement in India lest the situation hamper the Allied war effort and especially the movement of supplies to China.

The spokesman declined to indicate what steps Chungking had in mind. Asked whether sympathy shown the Indian Nationalists by the Chinese press might impair Chinese-British relations, he said: "We hope our relations won't be affected in the least."

Some editorials argued that India's demand for freedom was in line with the Atlantic Charter concerning the rights of all peoples to choose their own forms of government.

"The British-Indian problem forms a link in the common war," said the newspaper Ta Kung Pao. "Once this link falls out it will affect the united front as a whole."

India is a vital bridge between China and its sources of supply abroad.

"China is not only sympathetic toward India but, because of military reasons, is concerned over what happens in India," the newspaper added.

"Events in India might prompt Japan to change her plan of attacking Siberia and, instead, attack India. We wish fervently to appeal to the British Government to control its emotions and show political wisdom by looking for a genuine solution. . . ."

The official Central Daily News, also appealing for British "forbearance," declared that the arrest of Mohandas K. Gandhi and his aides "does not solve the India problem which, if permitted to pursue its own course of development, will not only affect the war in the Pacific but also the war as a whole."

The desire for independence "is the desire of the whole Indian Nation, therefore the arrest of a handful of Congress leaders and the use of force worsens rather than improves the situation," said the China Times.

A Chinese spokesman, asked whether China regarded the release of Mr. Gandhi as a prerequisite to a British-Indian settlement, said "the Chinese Government has no idea as to the procedure for reaching a settlement."

"Any suggestions now," he added, "might not be helpful."

Gandhi's Plan of Sabotage Swings British Opinion

Continued from Page 1

nified to encourage the Congress Party.

With this warning the Labor Party's India Committee will meet in London this week to decide on the line to take.

Meanwhile, it has been left to James Maxton in behalf of three independent Labor Members in Commons specifically to request the Speaker to recall Parliament for an Indian debate. But the Maxton trio is hardly likely on its own to bring back M. P.'s from their constituencies.

British Public Calm

The British public has taken calmly the developments so far in India.

The situation is deeply deplored and there is no hesitation in realizing that events might become extremely serious to the war situation generally.

All the same, the first repercussions of the showdown with the Congress Party have not jarred this country quite as much as many expected.

Reports that the Government of India may be ready to consider a new approach to the Congress Party such as wider Indianization of the Viceroy's Cabinet are not encouraged here just now as it is pointed out that the first requirement is to quell the disobedience campaign.

Reports that the British Government has given the Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, a free hand in India and that the Viceroy may make a new offer are specially deplored in official quarters here in that their phraseology is thought liable to revive the mistaken concept of the Viceroy as an autocratic ruler of India, responsible only to the British Government.

It is stressed again here that it is the Government of India, of which a majority of members are Indian, not the Viceroy alone, which reaches decisions.

Malta's Air Needs Told New Yorkers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—Malta, British Mediterranean island fortress athwart the Axis' route from Sicily to Africa, remains one of the big factors for stopping the enemy in the Mediterranean, according to British Air Vice-Marshal Sir Hugh Pughe Lloyd, who left Malta in late July after 14 months duty there commanding the Royal Air Force.

En route to join the Allied Air Command in Cairo, Sir Hugh stressed in an interview here yesterday that what the Mediterranean theater of war needed most from the United States was "planes and more planes," both fighters and bombers. He conceded that air transport planes would also be useful, but doubted they could replace 10,000-ton vessels in supplying the island and its population of 268,000 persons.

Sir Hugh praised the voyage of the United States Navy's aircraft carrier Wasp in ferrying planes to Malta. For the most part, he said, supplies to the beleaguered island fortress are still brought by infrequent sea convoys, though sometimes by air and submarine.

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Fighting France Supplying Allies

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The commercial agreement recently concluded between the United States and the Fighting French should do considerable to compensate the United Nations for Axis conquest of vital raw material sources. It is important that the United Nations develop the sources of materials still open to them.

It is estimated that they will be able to obtain from Fighting French Africa alone 12,000 tons of concentrated lead, several hundred tons of tin, 500 tons of titane, and a slightly smaller quantity of zinc each month.

These are not important quantities, it is true, but mineral production soon will be extended. All these minerals, however, are immediately available because recent production could not be transported abroad and had to be stocked. Thus the stock of zinc which awaits shipping facilities is estimated at 8,000 tons, and that of lead at 10,000 tons. As soon as sufficient shipping is available, Fighting French Africa will send to this country skins, copal, beeswax, coffee, and cocoa.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle and his National Council control approximately one-quarter of France's huge colonial empire: Territories in Africa, in the Near East, and in the Pacific Ocean which stretch over 1,200,000 square miles and comprise a population of almost 10,000,000 natives.

Although the Fighting French colonies economically are less developed than the African colonies which remained faithful to Vichy or Indo-China, occupied by the Japanese, they should become a valuable asset in the United Nations' economic front. The wish to integrate the Fighting French resources into the Allied war effort is certainly one, though by no no means the only, reason why the State Department in Washington has established closer diplomatic relations with General de Gaulle.

New Caledonia Valuable

While French Equatorial Africa, comprising the Tchad region, Gabon, Moyen-Congo, Oubangi-Chari and Cameroons, is by far the largest and most populated of the Fighting French colonies, probably the small island colony of New Caledonia in the Pacific Ocean will contribute the most valuable raw material supply to the Allied war effort.

These islands are rich in important minerals and produced before the war approximately 13 per cent of the world's chrome and 7 per cent of the world's nickel supply.

Since last March, American troops have been in New Caledonia, where they co-operate with the Fighting French Administration of Admiral d'Argenlieu, to prepare the defense of the islands against possible Japanese attack. While in 1941 an important part of New Caledonia's mineral production was shipped to this country, today the output of its mines supplies Australia's quickly extending war industry.

During recent months the economic development of General de Gaulle's African empire has also made important progress. The colonial administration of these territories is headed by Gov. Gen. Henri Santot Eboué, who was one of the first French officials to join the Free French. Governor Eboué, who is assisted by a staff of experienced colonial administrators, has proved to be one of France's ablest colonial chiefs.

Since August-September of 1940, when French Equatorial Africa seceded from Vichy, Governor Eboué's administration has been making every effort to increase mining production and, at the same time, to improve living conditions of the natives.

Reservoir of Manpower

Equatorial Africa, moreover, is an important reservoir of manpower and a Fighting French army composed of natives and commanded by French officers has been formed. During 1941 and 1942, British-American commercial and military missions studied conditions in Equatorial Africa and concluded delivery contracts for important raw materials. Early in 1941, Washington established a Consulate-General in Brazzaville, Capital of Fighting French Africa.

Climatic conditions in the Congo are favorable to production of cultivated and virgin rubber. As long as the United Nations could get sufficient rubber from the East Indian colonies, African rubber, which is of inferior quality, could not compete on the world market. Today, however, the United Nations are endeavoring to develop all possible sources of rubber production and rubber plantations as well as exploitation of virgin rubber are being extended in the Congo region and on the African West Coast.

André Dulin, former Director in the Paris Ministry of Agriculture, who is in charge of economic and financial affairs at Brazzaville, recently stated that "naturally grown rubber trees and rubber plantations have been improved to such an extent that the 1942 output will be three times as large as last year's. It will amount to 5,000 tons in 1942 and possibly reach 15,000 tons in 1943."

Africa's rubber output, however, is not likely to abate the dangerous rubber shortage in this country. According to an agreement recently concluded between the United States and Great Britain, African rubber will be shipped to the British Isles while the production of Central and South America is to be reserved for the United States.

Road Being Built

Raw material supply from Central Africa is not only a question of increasing output, but of internal and external transportation facilities. Before the war the road system in French Africa was incomplete and the few railways were mere branch rail roads, stretching only 100 miles into the interior of the continent. In recent months, native labor has worked hard to improve the road situation. Numerous all-weather roads to the interior have been completed while, at the same time, interconnecting routes have been constructed. This network of roads, which probably will be ready in 1943, contributes greatly to the economic development of Central Africa.

The port of Pointe Noire, 11 railway hours from Brazzaville, has been transformed into a modern harbor, now the biggest in Fighting French Africa. It can accommodate ships that draw 30 feet of water and has become the most important port on the African West coast. Transformation of this harbor has cost more than 60,000,000 francs.

The Fighting French colonial administration has emphasized that, while stimulating the economic development of the African territories, the interests of the natives have not been neglected.

Although the economic evolution of Fighting French Africa is progressing rapidly, its contribution to the Allied war effort is hampered by the increasingly bad shipping situation.

De Gaulle Reported On Routine Tour

Overseas News Agency

London, Aug. 11

The sudden appearance of Gen. Charles de Gaulle in Cairo is considered in Allied circles as proof that no immediate developments were expected in Western Europe.

Fighting French spokesmen denied rumors that General de Gaulle had gone to Egypt to share the Near Eastern command or was en route to Russia. It was officially explained that the Fighting French leader was on a routine tour to solve local problems in Fighting France's possessions.

Before departing, General de Gaulle significantly appointed René Pleven, Commissioner of Colonies and Economics, to preside over the French National Committee during his absence. Although not a senior member of the committee, M. Pleven co-ordinates the work of various Fighting French Commissariats.

Soviet Public, Not Officials, Feels Lack of Second Front

MOSCOW, Aug. 11 (AP)—U. S. Ambassador Admiral William H. Standley said last night that he had found disappointment among the Russian people because no second front had been established by the Allies in Western Europe, but the envoy said that no such sentiment was encountered among Soviet officials.

"I believe the official attitude is that creation of a second front must depend upon the strategic situation and must be left to strategists," Admiral Standley said.

Defining the Russian people's attitude as he knew it, he continued: "I would say they are not impatient because none (a second front) has been started; rather I would say it is a disappointment."

Asked if he thought that Russia could go on if no second front were soon formed, Admiral Standley replied:

"I have not found the slightest indication that the Russians have any idea of quitting."

Another view of Russia's attitude toward U. S. aid was given by Maj. Gen. Follett Bradley of the U. S. Army Air Forces who is here on a special mission for President Roosevelt.

"My mission has nothing to do with a second front," he said.

"The general attitude (of the Russians) has been one of sincere friendship and co-operation. I have faith the Soviets will stand fast."

Admiral Standley is not engaged directly in General Bradley's talks with Soviet leaders, but is being kept informed. Neither are British representatives participating, General Bradley said.

Admiral Standley disclosed he had seen Foreign Minister Vyaschelaff Molotoff to arrange the latter's meeting with General Bradley, as well as a session between Premier Joseph Stalin and General Bradley.

"I don't know what you mean by a second front," the Ambasador had said first when asked about it. "That takes in a lot. Where do you mean, a second front? I wouldn't be surprised at anything, but from the information I have I just don't know."

After talking with Russian officials, Admiral Standley said he had formed the idea that the present battles were not decisive and that was why the Red Army is withdrawing in the West.

The Red Army, he said, was intact, and would remain intact.

"There is no evidence that it will be otherwise," he said.

The Ambassador said he understood the Russians had three lines, the present one, the Volga, and the Urals, "and the Germans have not yet reached the Volga."

Asked about U. S. supplies to Russia, Admiral Standley said: "We know the Russians expected certain supplies which haven't arrived. To that extent we are all disappointed."

The Churchill-Roosevelt communique of last June, he said, concerned "an agreement not a promise" on the desirability of opening a second front in Europe this year, but he admitted that the Russian people looked on that pronouncement as a promise.

Shipping losses have been greater since that agreement was reached, he pointed out.

Concerning Russia's food supply, the Ambassador said he did not know whether bumper crops all over the country would offset the Soviet loss of the Ukraine, Don Basin, and North Caucasus.

Then Admiral Standley was asked if Prime Minister Churchill "was here," as has been reported in Axis broadcasts.

"You mean in Moscow?" he answered. "So far as I know he isn't."

King Says Solomons Attack Intended to Oust Japanese

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—Admiral Ernest J. King announced yesterday that American forces had landed in the southeastern Solomon Islands with the purpose of driving out the Japanese and per permanently occupying this strategic base in the Southern Pacific.

Admiral King said:

1. Offensive operations by United States naval and other forces, looking to the occupation of the islands in the Tulagi area in the southeasterly Solomon Islands, have now been under way for about three days.

2. The operations are under the immediate command of Vice-Admiral Ghormley and under the general control of Admiral Nimitz. Certain of the forces under General MacArthur are co-operating.

3. The objective of the current operations is to expel the Japanese from the Tulagi area and to make use of that area for our own purposes. The enemy have been in process of consolidating their positions, in which their purpose has been not only to deny them to us but to use them as a base of offensive operations against our positions which cover the line of communications to Australia and New Zealand.

4. An initial surprise was effected and planned landings accomplished. The enemy has counterattacked with rapidity and with vigor. Heavy fighting is still in progress.

Our operating forces are employing all available communications in the conduct of the operations, so that our information is incomplete, but it appears that we have had at least 1 cruiser sunk and 2 cruisers, 2 destroyers, and 1 transport damaged.

Likewise, information as to the extent of damage inflicted on the enemy is incomplete, but includes a large number of enemy planes that have been destroyed and surface units put out of action.

5. This operation in the Tulagi area is significant in that it marks our first assumption of the initiative and of the offensive. All of the previous operations in the Pacific, however successful, have been essentially defensive in character.

6. It should be understood that the operation now under way is one of the most complicated and difficult in warfare. Considerable losses, such as are inherent in any offensive operation, must be expected as the price to be paid for the hard-won experience which is essential to the attainment of far-reaching results.

Britain to Live On Plainer Basis

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Britain's Food Minister, Lord Woolton, ordered plainer living today, to the point of eating fewer cookies and more potatoes, to conserve shipping space for "more vigorous prosecution of the war."

Cookies will be rationed after Aug. 23, potato consumption will be encouraged and bakers will be asked to use less sugar and dried fruits. To ease the restrictions the weekly sweet ration will be increased from two to three ounces.

Lord Woolton explained that additional ration reductions had been averted by importation of a large percentage of boned beef, dried eggs, and the adoption of a standardized loaf of bread.

Stewart Bombardier Pilot

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Aug. 11 (AP)—Lieut. James M. Stewart, film star, today became a bombardier pilot at the Albuquerque army air base. Officers said Stewart would fly twin-motor advanced training planes on missions to teach bombardier cadets their craft.

Quiet Hour for General Smuts

Wide World

South African Commander on Canvas

Along with his duties as Field Marshal of the forces of the Union of South Africa, Gen. Jan Christian Smuts is also Prime Minister, and Minister of External Affairs and National Defense. He prefers the more familiar title of General to Field Marshal. He is sitting for his portrait to Capt. Neville Lewis, South Africa's official war artist.

40 German Troop Trains Derailed

Derailment of a total of 40 Nazi troop trains in recent days by Dutch patriots, reported today by the British Radio in London, offered graphic proof of the continued underground struggle going on in the occupied countries.

While Nazi firing squads in Czechoslovakia and France today found new victims, fresh outbursts of Nazi counter-sabotage efforts were reported from Norway and the Low Countries.

Blow at Bishops

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 11 (AP)—Vidkun Quisling, leader of Norway's pro-Nazi Government, struck a new blow at the country's dissident bishops by ordering dissolution of their "Provisional Church Council," it was stated by news dispatches from Oslo.

The Council was organized at Oslo two weeks ago by religious leaders who last Easter issued a manifesto challenging the right of the Government to regulate church policies.

None of the Council members or religious leaders who support the revolt against German control has been arrested, it was stated, but the friction between the religious community and the Government appeared to increase in intensity.

Almost a thousand of the nation's pastors have resigned their posts or have indicated sympathy with the attitude of the Provisional Council. Disorders of a mild character have been reported from several Norwegian communities.

One development has been postponement of the ceremonial assumption of duties by Bishop Lothe at Trondheim. He was appointed to his post by Major Quisling, who now apparently feels the induction ceremony should not take place until the religious situation is clarified.

A Stockholm report to the Neue Zürcher Zeitung said the belief prevailed Major Quisling had gone to Germany to get such clarification from Hitler himself. It is expected new orders relating to Norwegian internal affairs, including the religious administration, would be made known Aug. 25, when Major Quisling will celebrate the anniversary of his assumption of power.

Rulers Disagree

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP)—The religious dispute in Norway, it was said by observers here, represents a sharp conflict of opinion between Josef Terboven, German Governor, and Vidkun Quisling, on one side, and the German military commander, Gen. Nicholas von Falkenhorst, on the other.

Major Quisling, it was understood had the support of Herr Terboven in his effort to exercise strict control over the Norwegian Church. Major Quisling's appointments and other administrative measures led to charges he was trying to "nazify the church," and give preferment to pastors and leaders collaborating with the Germans. As a result 960 of Norway's pastors resigned or declared themselves to be in opposition to Major Quisling.

A number of opposition leaders and bishops gained the sympathy of General von Falkenhorst, who gave them permission to meet at Oslo to form the "Provisional Church Council." The Council, it was understood here, then set itself up as the authorized governing body of a state church. But Major Quisling asserted that while it pretended to be a state church organization it took no orders from the state.

Jonas Lie, Minister of Police, tried to arrest the dissident clergymen, but it was reported General von Falkenhorst overruled him, with the result there is a difference between German authorities which Hitler may have to adjust.

German Arson

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Belgian circles said last night that German occupation troops had been ordered to burn or destroy everything in sight if forced to retreat before United Nations troops invading the continent.

Belgian circles said an order found in the possession of a high German officer authorized a total scorched earth policy in event the second front drive was undertaken.

German officers were authorized to burn towns and shoot leading citizens and Belgian Army officers without hearings, the Belgian sources said.

One portion of the order was reported to have said:

"Advance in columns with groups of women and young girls at the head of troops or trucks to prevent guerrillas or parachutists from operating against us. Nothing should be left after the rear guard has passed through."

Six Czechs Executed

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—The British Radio quoted today a Berlin radiocast announcing that six more Czechs had been executed on charges of "preparations for high treason and favoring the enemy." CBS heard the radiocast.

At the same time, Aneta, Dutch news agency, circulated a report received through Zurich, Switzerland, that 200 more Dutch hostages had been arrested to be "held responsible with their lives for the conduct of the Netherlands people in the event of a British invasion of Holland."

More than 1,500 prominent clergymen, physicians, businessmen and communal leaders already had been taken hostage by the Germans in their attempt to curb anti-German activity in the Netherlands, Aneta said.

French Diplomats

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Aug. 11—Speaking over the French-language service of the BBC, a spokesman of Fighting France has disclosed that Chief of State Pierre Laval has prepared a list of suspect Vichy diplomats whom he wants to recall. The spokesman appealed to these French representatives not to return to France.

The lists of suspects was said to include all the diplomats and consuls of Vichy who, despite orders received, continued to maintain relations with their British colleagues, all those who, despite orders received, refused to turn into informers for the Gestapo by denouncing all the French outside France who had sided with Free France.

The list of suspects was said to include, generally speaking, all those who are suspected of having helped the British, all those who in their public attitude, or in their private conversations, showed sympathy for the United Nations, or dislike for the Axis countries.

These, it was said, are to be placed under the direct surveillance of the Vichy police, in enforced residence.

Italian Plants Move

ANKARA, Turkey, Aug. 11 (AP)—A traveler from Italy reported today the Germans were moving entire arms and war material plants from Northern Italy to Central Germany, together with thousands of workers in an effort to keep the factories operating.

This informant said German production experts considered it more efficient to dismantle factories and transport them to Germany than to provide coal and raw materials to Italy.

Italians in Germany were estimated at a half million, while the total of foreign workers was given as 3,000,000.

Nazis Form Guard

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP)—The Netherlands News Agency said Nazi authorities in the Netherlands have started organization of a Dutch Home Guard because of the threat of a United Nations invasion.

Anton Mussert, head of the Dutch Nazi Party, was quoted as having made an appeal to the Dutch for "a strong, trusted auxiliary police force."

Nazis Threaten Vengeance On All in Occupied France

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 11 (AP)—The Germans have threatened reprisals against every man, woman and child in Occupied France following new anti-Nazi outbreaks for which 93 Frenchmen were executed.

[A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm to London quoted the Vichy correspondent of the newspaper Svenska Dagbladet as saying that Pierre Laval Chief of Government had called up police and troop reinforcements to protect the Vichy Government against a rumored coup d'état.]

The executions were announced in Paris last night by the German military commander who invited the people "in their best interest" to help discover those responsible for assaults on German soldiers "or I will be obliged to take measures for which the whole population will suffer."

"Despite numerous warnings the calm again has been broken at certain points in Occupied France," said the announcement, signed by Brigadier General Oberg, chief of the SS (Elite Guard) and police in occupied territories.

"Assassination attempts have been made against German soldiers by Terrorists and Communists in the pay of England. . . . I have in consequence had 93 Terrorists shot who had conducted acts of terrorism or had been accomplices."

Nazi Generosity

VICHY, Aug. 11 (AP)—Pierre Laval told the French today that the Nazis would return one French prisoner of war for every three specialized workers who volunteered to go to Germany.

The Chief of Government's speech, broadcast to the nation, was made at Compiègne, northeast of Paris, where he welcomed home a first trainload of 1,000 war prisoners exchanged for workers already in Germany and saw off another worker group.

[DNB, German News Agency, said last night 1,000 French prisoners of war, who have been engaged in farm work in East Prussia, have arrived at the town of Aachen, on the Belgian Frontier, preparatory to re-entering France.]

France, M. Laval said, still has 1,200,000 of its soldiers captive in Germany, and the Nazi Government, needing 150,000 specialists, will release 50,000 prisoners in return for them.

[Germany had originally asked the Vichy Government to supply 350,000 workers for German war industries. Although claims vary as to the number that have actually gone, it is estimated that no more than 5 per cent of the Nazi order has been filled up to the present time.

A Reuters report in London quoted M. Laval as telling the released prisoners that France's hour of liberation would be the hour of German victory.]

M. Laval said that a policy based on the Montoire (collaboration) Agreement between Reichsführer Hitler and Marshal Henri Pétain would have hastened the prisoners' homecoming.

But the policy, he said, "unfortunately was not understood by everyone," and "it is to try to resume this policy that I am in power."

Japanese Suppress Report On Dissension in Army

American newspapermen from the Orient—released in the transfer of American and Japanese prisoners of war—have reached Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on the exchange ship Gripsholm.

The following dispatches are from Morris J. Harris, J. D. White, and Relman Morin, correspondents of the Associated Press.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 11 (AP)—Hideki Tojo, Japanese Premier and War Minister, still must accept the decisions of his High Command, but he's running the closest thing yet in Japan to a one-man show.

Aided by his Fascist-minded military leaders, Premier Tojo has a firm grip on all phases of Japanese life. The business leaders who for years were antagonistic to the Army are making money, but not the huge piles they may have expected to amass.

If any of these businessmen and others are lukewarm to Japan's present program, they keep silent. There is no way of guessing the extent of any undercover opposition to Premier Tojo.

But brutal opposition undoubtedly will appear if Japan ever is presented with the specter of military defeat.

Although Premier Tojo is working closely with Japan's secret societies, he is an intensely ambitious man whose past record in the Army shows he generally plays a lone hand.

A concrete evidence that the Army is divided in some respects was shown by the publication of a quickly-suppressed pamphlet issued prior to the war with the United Nations.

In this pamphlet a group of war commanders in China voiced their opposition to Japan's plunder tactics in China. Browbeating the Chinese, they pointed out, certainly would never gain the Chinese sympathy and co-operation so frequently solicited by Japan's leaders.

China Spurred

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 11 (AP)—United States bombers which have gone to China have spurred China to a new faith in the sixth year of a war it has fought alone until now, and still fights with unwavering sacrifice and devotion.

Now American bombers have raided Tokyo. Now they blast Japan's ammunition dumps and camps in China and China's 400,000,000 persons have new faith in their leaders and the long-range course they follow. Didn't they predict that China and the United States together would whip Japan?

Even Japan's Chinese puppets have begun to waver. They have told American missionaries in the over-run areas how they and the forces under them now are holding on, playing at co-operation with the enemy—because non-co-operation means execution for themselves and all the Chinese around them—until the day comes to strike.

To sympathetic American ears they whisper that they have learned that there is no such thing as co-operation with the Japanese, only slavery under Japanese masters.

China's war effort is in top gear. Behind the lines, far from the smoke of countless daily battles, millions of Chinese—men, women and children—toil in thousands of small factories.

War Plants Scattered

China's war factories, bombed by the Japanese almost without opposition for five years, are scattered and camouflaged in hundreds of mud-walled villages.

Not only are they the arsenal of China's struggle for survival, they also are the pattern of a new China. They raise community living standards and spread employment and wealth to the improverished laboring classes. When the war ends they will make ploughs instead of swords.

At the front, huge armies continue to play their old game of wait-and-pounce, a wily scheme which has kept the invaded at bay despite his wealth of armament.

The Chinese pay heavily in men because the Japanese know the game now and blast at the inexhaustible manpower which flows against them. But China's millions keep coming.

More millions of Communist and other guerrilla forces harry the invaders' communications, ambush his transports, massacre outlying garrisons and sabotage his political and economic schemes in the dominated regions.

Increased Courage

Even poorer armed than the regulars, the guerrillas show a morale and courage which flames more passionately today than ever.

Last spring and summer the Japanese sent division after division against the Communists in North China in what was announced as the final anti-guerrilla mop-up. The Japanese announced, as usual, that the guerrillas were annihilated. The next night the hit-and-run fighters of China captured six walled county seats where they just had been "expunged."

Many times the Japanese have chased them into the hills only to return empty-handed except for their own casualties. Often they vanish so swiftly the Japanese do not even pursue them.

Like the regulars, the guerrillas wait for the day when the Japanese are on the run. The only possible prediction is that they will take a terrible vengeance. The invader may not even be allowed to retreat.

China's fighters are tough peasants whose families have been massacred, whose homes have been burned, whose possessions have been looted.

China waits and fights on.

Danger to South?

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 11 (AP)—South American diplomats and nationals returning from Japan fear that their continent is on Japan's invasion timetable if Eastern Australia falls.

The Peruvians, Colombians, and Ecuadorians are especially strong in this conviction. Returning on the exchange ship Gripsholm, these men are expected to relay their views to Washington through their respective governments in the hope that the United States will dispatch greater aid to Australia.

Here is the viewpoint of many South American diplomats:

Japan intends to seize Eastern Australia, then strike eastward for bases in New Zealand and other South Pacific islands, such as Fiji and Samoa, in the hope of eventually reaching the Squth American coast.

Chile's long coastline is vulnerable, and Peru has a large Japanese settlement. A foothold anywhere along the coast, of course, would still be only the preliminaries to attacking the Panama Canal.

This is an ambitious program, but these men say, with obvious understatement, that Japan is an ambitious country.

The majority of South Americans disembarking here also made it clear they resented the refusal of Chile and Argentina to break Axis diplomatic ties. They feel that this refusal to follow the example of all other South American countries makes Argentina and Chile a fruitful base for Axis "fifth columnists" throughout the continent.

British Pare Requests For Lend-Lease Aid

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—British officials are paring down to the minimum requests for lend-lease aid, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, said Aug. 10 following his arrival aboard a trans-Atlantic Clipper.

"Lend-lease is by no means a one-way picture," he explained. "The British are providing many things for us on lend-lease terms. They are housing and transporting large numbers of American personnel. They are providing us with many kinds of war materials. They are providing us with facilities for maintenance and repair of equipment, and they are making available storage warehouse space."

He said his visit to England impressed him with the fact that never before "have our two people gotten to know and understand each other so well."

He declared he was convinced Britain was making "splendid" use of her own resources and the materials and supplies the United States is sending her.

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Mel Ott's New York Club Moves Steadily Toward Highest Finish Since '38 Race

Giants Respond Quickly To New Manager's System

By Ed Rumill
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Despite the fact that Leo Durocher's Dodgers are heading for the World Series for the second straight October, one of the foremost managerial jobs in the National League is being turned in by Mel Ott, pilot of the New York Giants. As he came here today for the opener of a three-game series with the Braves, the "Little Giant of the Polo Grounds" had his club in the first division, 4½ contests up on the pace maintained by Bill Terry just 12 months ago.

At the beginning of the race many observers gave the Cincinnati Reds a good chance to uncrown the Brooklyn outfit. But as they arrived in the Hub, the Giants were a mere percentage point removed from the third-place Reds —a virtual tie.

Keep Winning

Too, Ott has made the first division grade despite several unexpected setbacks. For example, Cliff "Mountain Music" Melton, the lanky southpaw, was leading the mound staff with a fine 11 and five record when forced to put away his glove for a while—perhaps for the balance of the campaign. The other day the manager had to take Johnny Mize out. Billy Werber, also, met with a slight injury. But the Giants move merrily toward what figures to be their highest finish since 1938.

What makes them tick? First and of paramount importance, no doubt, is the grand work of Manager Ott. One of the best-liked ball players of his generation, Mel seems to be getting far more cooperation from his men than Terry could. Ott is on the quiet side, soft spoken and "one of the boys." Long a favorite in the shadow of Coogan's Bluff, he seems destined to carry on where John McGraw left off. This is fitting, as Mel was perhaps "Mac's" greatest find.

Mize Stars

Another factor in the rise is a new-found offense, sparked by Johnny Mize, Babe Young, Buster Maynard, and Ott himself. At 19 homers and 75 runs batted in this morning, Mize represents a keg of dynamite every time he walks to the plate. Ott was just one four-bagger behind him. Big John was a questionable quantity when first taken, but he has turned out to be one of the best purchases Bill Terry ever made. (Terry, of course, now operates from the front office.)

Young, benched when Mize joined the club, recently left the dugout to play center field and has added another chapter to the Ott success story. Babe still plays first base when big John is out, but at all other times he is roaming in the middle pasture. Young came to the Hub with a fine .321 batting average and six home runs. Maynard is moving at a fair .298 pace.

Hubbell Still Ace

No Giant tale would be complete without mention of Carl Hubbell. The veteran southpaw from Oklahoma is still going strong, although he needs more rest between starts than he did in the days when he was hurling the Terrymen to pennants. "Hub" has a winning streak of six games and has won seven for the year. Given six or seven days between starts, his screwball still explodes in the faces of the hitters.

From a Boston standpoint, sad news came out of Washington last night. The Red Sox, who thought they had a soft touch in the Senators and a chance to pick up valuable ground in their struggle for second place in the American League with Cleveland, dropped a pair. However, as the Indians were beaten again by the White Sox, Joe Cronin held the runner-up berth by a hair.

* * *

Briefs . . . Lefty Judd lost his fifth straight at Griffith Stadium . . . He has not won since June 28 . . . Yesterday he yielded nine hits, gave sever bases on balls and threw two wild pitches in 7⅓ innings . . . That defeat of Dobson was a heartbreaker, 1-0 . . . Bump Hadley proved that he still has his stuff when he beat the Braves at Lynn last night, 7-1 . . . The Red Sox, against whom Hadley pitches batting practice, have maintained all along that he still has enough to win in the big leagues . . . However, Bump has reached the stage where it is a hardship to keep in shape . . . The Senators have taken the last three out of four from the Red Sox . . . The White Sox have won nine in a row and now lead the second division of the A. L. . . . Hadley, incidentally, yielded just four hits and had a no-hitter until two were out in the seventh inning . . . The Dodgers have won eight straight from the Phils.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	75	33	.694	
St. Louis	65	41	.613	9
Cincinnati	57	50	.533	17½
New York	58	51	.532	17½
Pittsburgh	49	55	.483	24
Chicago	50	61	.450	26½
Boston	45	65	.409	31
Philadelphia	31	74	.295	42½

Results Aug. 10
Brooklyn 6, Philadelphia 0.
Pittsburgh 6, St. Louis 4.
Only games scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	GB.
New York	72	36	.667	
Boston	59	49	.546	13
Cleveland	60	50	.545	13
St. Louis	56	56	.500	18
Chicago	49	55	.483	21
Detroit	53	60	.469	21½
Washington	45	61	.424	26
Philadelphia	44	71	.383	31½

Results Aug. 10
Philadelphia 4, New York 1.
New York 3, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 3, Cleveland 1.
Washington 9, Boston 3.
Washington 1, Boston 0.
Only games scheduled.

Ted Williams Takes Major Batting Lead

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—Pete Reiser returned to the Brooklyn Dodger lineup after a week's injury layoff last night and promptly relinquished the major league batting leadership to Ted Williams of the Boston Red Sox.

Williams, who has collected 127 hits in 369 trips to the plate, boosted his average to .344, seven points ahead of his nearest rival in the American League and four points better than Reiser, who tops the National League hitters.

Reiser however, enjoys a longer lead over the rest of his field as the two league batting kings of 1941 press on toward successful defense of their crowns.

Ernie Lombardi of the Boston Braves holds second place in the National League with an average of .329.

In the American League, Joe Gordon of the New York Yankeees took over second place with .337 last night when Taft Wright of the Chicago White Sox dropped to .336.

The 10 leaders in each league:

National League

	G	AB	R	H	PC.
Reiser, Brooklyn	88	344	73	117	.340
Lombardi, Boston	81	225	33	74	.329
Medwick, Brooklyn	106	403	54	131	.325
Musial, St. Louis	94	312	61	99	.317
Slaughter, St. Louis	105	414	66	129	.312
Novikoff, Chicago	92	354	34	110	.311
Fletcher, Pittsburgh	100	345	66	106	.307
Mize, New York	98	373	64	111	.298
W. Cooper, St. Louis	86	292	42	87	.298
Elliott, Pittsburgh	101	397	56	117	.295

American League

	G	AB	R	H	PC.
Williams, Boston	106	369	93	127	.344
Gordon, New York	101	371	57	125	.337
Wright, Chicago	70	241	38	81	.336
Spence, Washington	104	436	66	144	.330
Doerr, Boston	100	381	48	124	.325
Pesky, Boston	103	428	66	137	.320
Stephens, St. Louis	110	440	69	139	.316
Case, Washington	80	317	57	98	.309
Di Maggio, New York	108	423	81	130	.307
Judnich, St. Louis	93	308	53	93	.302

Hope Knowles Is Upset in Tennis By Mrs. Vosters

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 11 (AP)—Mrs. F. A. C. Vosters, Jr., of Lansdowne, Pa., ranked No. 19 on the nation's listing, ousted Seeded No. 3 Hope Knowles of Avon, Conn., the nation's No. 7 star, 6-2, 6-1 while leading the field into the third round of the 18th annual women's invitation tennis singles championship today.

Mrs. Vosters, the former Madge "Bunny" Harshaw, won her victory with smooth, stroking ease over her favored opponent, who currently holds both the New England outdoor and Connecticut State championships. Miss Knowles contested strongly but her best wasn't good enough against Mrs. Vosters consistently accurate net game, court generalship, and driving placements which rebounded with exceptionally low trajectory.

Mrs. Patricia Canning Todd of Jackson Heights, N. Y., 1942 national indoor titlist, also gained entrance into the third round bracket by defeating Dorothy Wightman, of Chestnut Hill, ex-national girls' champion, 6—1, 6—3.

Top-Seeded Pauline Betz of Los Angeles, the nation's No. 2 player, routinely eliminated Louisa Moessner of Allentown, Pa., in straight sets, while the defending champion, Margaret Osborne of San Francisco, quelled the ambitious challenge of Polly Kimball of Winchester, Mass., 6—0, 7—5, in her initial tournament appearance.

Other first-round results were as follows:

Mrs. Nathaniel Winthrop, Manchester, Mass., defeated Eleonora Sears, Prides Crossing, Mass., 6—0, 6—2.

Louise Brough, Beverly Hills, Calif., defeated Peggy Howe, Weston, Mass., 6— 2, 6—1.

Katherine Winthrop, Hamilton, Mass., defeated Margaret Welsh, Lima, Pa., 6—2, 6—0.

Donalda Gillingham, Drexel Hill, Pa., defeated Judith Felton, Hamilton, Mass., 6—3, 6—0.

Doris Hart, Miami, Fla., defeated Molly Van Wyck, Ipswich, Mass., 6—0, 6—1.

Indianapolis released Jake Powell in June. Jake was hitting .260. Jake is now at St. Paul and one of the leading hitters of the American Association.

Fleet Fielder —*By Pap'*

Babe YOUNG
—THE GIANTS HAVE CONVERTED HIM INTO AN OUTFIELDER WITH MOST SATISFACTORY RESULTS
I'M TAKING OVER
THE GIANTS' REGULAR FIRST BASEMAN LAST YEAR, HE LOST THE POST WHEN THEY BOUGHT JOHNNY MIZE FROM THE CARDS
PLENTY OF ELBOW ROOM
HE MAY NOT HAVE THE GREATEST THROWING ARM IN THE GAME BUT HE CAN GO AND GET THOSE LONG FLIES
YOUNG BATTED IN 104 RUNS LAST YEAR. IT'S HARD TO KEEP A FELLOW LIKE THAT ON THE BENCH
PAP'

Wide World Features

Turnout Was Surprising For Four-Ball Tourneys

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mark Twain is popularly credited with having remarked, "If you don't like New England weather, wait a minute." Who could possibly imagine that the finals of two invitation four-ball golf tournaments in Massachusetts could be held up in the second week of August? That's exactly what happened at Oakley and New Bedford, because of a storm of widespread nature that did a lot of good to a lot of courses, but which did not occur exactly on the day that would have been selected by club officials or contestants.

It was a near-deluge that caused the final of the Oakley invitation to be postponed for a week, after the competing pairs had gone nine holes and found themselves facing inundated greens, with the going so bad at the New Bedford Country Club that the officials wisely called off play and put the final over for another week.

Interesting Week End

The weather notwithstanding, this last week end on the Massachusetts Golf Association tournament calendar was extremely interesting because of the surprising turnout of golfers in view of gasoline rationing and other circumstances linked up with war efforts. Essex County, due to its location and the fact that it lacked the attendance of golfers from different parts of the country who in years gone by have flocked to the North Shore, had an unusually small field, only 20 pairs in the first division, 16 in the round-a-day; but New Bedford, which also might be called inaccessible for automobilists, had 64 teams in the first division and eight in the round-a-day, while Oakley, one of the most accessible by trolley of any club in the greater Boston District, had no fewer than 70 pairs in all divisions, as against a normal of 40 to 50 pairs.

In other words, considering the times, the handicaps of transportation, the number of golfers in the service who could not participate in any of these tournaments, the number of golfers who could not compete because of defense jobs, and the conflict of three such tournaments the same week end, the only conclusion to be drawn is that golf has not lost anything of its appeal and that anybody who thinks the game is on the downgrade is simply on the wrong track.

Has Little Chance

My viewpoint on these four-ball handicap tournaments for years has been that the low-handicap golfer, the man who plays at scratch, or sometimes up to an allotment of two strokes, hardly has a chance to win, unless he has a partner with a fairly liberal handicap who is playing exceptionally well, because too often he is up against a pair with a net rating of five to seven strokes who are capable of teaming up for many actual pars which, with their strokes, mean of lot of birdies.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the winning pair in the Essex County four-ball, Ted Learnard and Johnny Chase, had net handicaps of six and seven, respectively, and that their opponents in the final were Durham Jones, with five, and J. V. R. Bright, with eight. Oakley's first division was run on a scratch basis, but even there, two of the finalists, Draper Woodfin and W. C. Feeley, Jr., both of Oakley, are seven-stroke players in the State and considerably better than that on their home course. The only low-mark man who figures as a finalist in any of these three tournaments is Dave Whiteside of New Bedford, net two in that tournament, and even this veteran who won the Massachusetts amateur title in 1937 at Winchester, can be thankful that his New Bedford partner, Elmer Tripp, with a net handicap of seven, was so much on the mark in the semifinals, for Dave didn't even figure in the first five holes. The veteran, incidentally, has been a finalist four times, each time with a different partner.

Star of Game

In that connection, a word about Ted Learnard and the adage, "If at first you don't succeed." Followers of college hockey may recall how some years ago Dartmouth's team came to Boston as a prospective easy victim to one of Harvard's star teams in a game at the old Boston Arena. The game was one-sided, all Harvard, but for one factor: Ted Learnard, in goal for Dartmouth, was a veritable centipede of arms and legs. He blocked hot shots from any and all angles until he had piled up the big total of 60 saves. His teammates, meantime, scored one goal, so Harvard was downed, 1 to 0, and Learnard was the hero.

Since that time, curiously enough, Learnard's golfing partners in four-ball tournaments have been chiefly Harvard boys, beginning with Clark Hodder, back, 15 years or so ago. He and Clark made a couple of good bids for Essex County honors in those days, but it took a more recent Harvard hockey star, Johnny Chase, for Learnard to pair up with last week finally to land on top in this long-time invitation tournament.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Year Ago Today

Brooklyn defeated New York to hold three-game lead over Cardinals for first place in National League.

Three Years Ago

Australia clinched American Zone Davis Cup title in match with Cuba at Seabright, N. J.

Five Years Ago

Lou Gehrig, New York Yankee first baseman, walloped 28th homer of season.

Sports Around The Hub

Coach Dick Harlow of Harvard returned to Cambridge this morning and set to work immediately upon his fall problems. He plans to call out his varsity grid hopefuls either late this week or early next week to begin conditioning workouts. Harlow declared he will miss having Al McCoy (now in the Navy) around to take charge of the backfield.

* * *

Two changes have been made in the Crimson grid picture according to an announcement from Bill Bingham, Director of Athletics. Henry Lamar, former jayvee coach, will take charge of the freshmen succeeding Chief Boston, who is in the Navy, while Floyd Stahl, varsity scout, will take over Lamar's duties with the jayvee eleven.

* * *

Elmer Reed of Nashua, N. H., won the New Hampshire open golf championship at Kingswood Golf Club yesterday with a 36-hole total of 138. He beat out Tom Mahan of United Shoe by one stroke. Leading amateur was Joe Melanson of Manchester, three-time State champion, who had 147.

* * *

A new intercollegiate dinghy competition for the purpose of cementing friendly relations already existing between Denmark and the U. S. will be launched this week end at the Coast Guard Academy in New London, Conn. Crews will race for the "Danmark Trophy," named in honor of the Royal Danish training ship which has been placed at the service of the U. S. Coast Guard for the duration.

Minor Leagues

Results Aug. 10

By the Associated Press

International League
Newark 3, Jersey City 2 (19 innings).
Syracuse 1, Baltimore 0.
Toronto at Montreal, postponed.
Rochester at Buffalo, postponed.

American Association
Columbus 5-7, Kansas City 4-8.
Louisville 3, St. Paul 1.
Minneapolis 9, Indianapolis 3.
Milwaukee at Toledo (2), postponed.

Pacific Coast League
No games scheduled.

Eastern League
Springfield 5-3, Binghamton 2-7.
Scranton 1, Elmira 0.
Hartford at Albany, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Southern Association
Birmingham 6, Memphis 4.
Nashville 2, Chattanooga 1.
Little Rock 6, New Orleans 2.
Only games scheduled.

Texas League
Fort Worth 5-2, Dallas 2-0.
Oklahoma City 7-1, Tulsa 5-6.
Shreveport 2, San Antonio 0.
Beaumont 8, Houston 1.

Tebbetts Called

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—George (Birdie) Tebbetts, catcher of the Detroit Tigers baseball team, has been ordered to report to his draft board at Nashua, N. H., for induction into the Army.

Homer Norton Sees Change In Football Fan This Fall

Wide World-Associated Press

COLLEGE STATION, Texas—Homer Norton, generalissimo of the top-flight Texas Aggies, looks for a different type of football fan next fall. Norton, whose A. and M. teams have won two Southwest Conference championships and tied for another in the past three years, thinks interest in the game will stand up in wartime but adds:

"The fans will be vitally interested in progress of the war and football will be more or less a diversion for them. I don't look for much enthusiasm over who wins the championship."

He predicted that football played by Southwest Conference teams would be as good as ever unless freshmen were voted eligible for varsity competition, in which event "the quality is bound to suffer some," but that crowds would not be as large except in the cities where transportation difficulties are not so pronounced.

Financial Change

The freshman question is still to be decided but there are indications the first-year men will not be used next fall.

"I expect gate receipts to be off even in the cities since a large portion of the crowds will be service men who are to be admitted to Southwest Conference games for 50 cents instead of the customary $2.50," be observed.

"This will be more apparent in cities near large camps."

College Station is not located in a largely populated area therefore Norton figures an attendance drop for A. and M.'s games due to the automobile, rail, and bus transportation situation.

29 Wins, Three Losses

The Aggies, holders of one of the greatest winning records in the nation's football history—29 victories and three losses in a three-year period, counting Bowl games—are not due to be the championship favorites this year, Norton said.

Opposing coaches have been busy putting the bee on his Aggies, claiming the war would hurt Texas A. and M.'s grid chances less than any other conference school because under its plan of military training a boy is permitted to finish before going into the armed services.

But that's not the story, says Norton.

Watch Texas

He figures Texas the team to beat, explaining that Coach D. X. Bible has a world of experienced help left over although he graduated that fine eleven of 1941 which but for a couple of slips would have hung up the greatest record in Conference history. It was Texas that beat A. and M. to blemish its Conference victory string although the Aggies already had the championship clinched before taking the count before the big Orange machine.

Norton ranks Rice a threat and Southern Methodist the dark horse on the basis of a great freshman team last fall plus a fine crop of carryovers from the varsity.

Arkansas is another team he rates as dangerous but says Texas Christian, Baylor and Texas A. and M. should be lumped together, pointing out that all three have been hard hit by losses to the armed services.

Mrs. Mann Wins Medal In Western

CHICAGO, Aug. 11 (AP)—Mrs. Russell Mann wants to win the women's Western amateur golf tournament for the second straight year, and is gunning for victory in the current meet if for no other reason than to prove to her husband that she is still all right now that he's gone into the Navy.

The former Lucille Robinson, who won six Wisconsin titles and three Iowa championships, played on the Curtis Cup team in 1934, and won the Western amateur in 1933 and 1941, saw her husband leave for San Diego, Calif., yesterday, to go into training as a recruiting officer, and then drove out to Sunset Ridge to win medalist honors in the 1942 meet.

Game Responded

She explains it this way:

"Even though my husband has gone away and we've had to give up our home in Omaha, I feel in good shape and my golf game has responded accordingly."

Her par-equalling 39-38—77 yesterday in the Western amateur qualifying round proved that. Her score also tied the course record for women.

Her first round match today was against Betty Jane Haemerle of St. Louis, Mo., heading the field of 32 in the championship flight. Match play will continue through Saturday.

Best Match

The opening day's best match, however, promised to be between Phyllis Otto of Atlanta, Iowa, and Georgia Tainter of Fargo, N. D. Miss Otto was runner-up in the recent women's Western open and is the Iowa State champion, while Miss Tainter was the sensation of the southern winter circuit and is in good stride now.

In other matches today involving top-flight players, Marjorie Row of Detroit, Michigan champion, was favored over Shirley Ann Johnson of Chicago; Jeanne Cline of Bloomington, Mich.; Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, former two-time national champion and reigning Western open titleholder, was favored over Rena Nelson of Chicago, and Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, Ga., former Southern champion, was given a good chance of winning over Mrs. C. W. Matson of Chicago.

Jottings From Sports Roundup

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—If the Dodgers get involved in any more feuds, they'll have to change the name of Ebbets Field to the "Dust-off Bowl." . . . Of course, nobody can prove that a "beaner" is intentional, but Ford Frick's latest idea of fining the managers as well as the offending pitchers may help calm things down a bit. And if that doesn't work, how about forfeiting a few games? . . . Baseball season must be over: On a recent visit to Iowa, Dizzy Dean told scribes that he'll be back in baseball "for sure" next year.

* * *

Clarence Mitchell, Jr., son of the old-time big league pitcher, has just joined the Oklahoma City Indians, who were down to 13 men and expecting to lose more . . . Bill Killefer, Jr., whose dad used to catch Grover Cleveland Alexander, has won an appointment to the Naval Academy. Bill, Sr., now coaches the Phils . . . The Southeastern League figures it may have the youngest umpire in organized ball in Cy Pfirman, Jr., son of the former National League ump. Young Cy, 22 years old, started calling 'em when he was 18 and hopes to make the majors some day.

* * *

Fort Bragg, N. C., lost no time challenging the claim of Camp Callan, Calif., as the principal producer of Army All-Star footballers. Fort Bragg has contributed Lieuts. James Bruhl, William Cary Cox, and William B. Robertson to the Eastern squad and Lieuts. Robert Peters and Norman Williamson to the Western division. The Carolina outfit would have had a sixth man if Corp. Ben Kish hadn't gone to the officers' school at Miami Beach instead of the football school at Yale . . . Virtue rewarded: When Lieut. Steve Stavers, the old Columbia swimmer, took up the Marines' style of rough-and-tumble fighting, he earned a commendation as one of the three best instructors in individual combat in the armed forces. As a result, he was ordered from the New River, N. C., base up to nice, cool Maine for a couple of weeks to demonstrate his skill in a movie about the Marines.

* * *

When Johnny Fenlon, Richmond U. coach, read a newspaper story about Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest (who didn't say "Git thar fustest with the mostest men"), he underlined these words of the general's: "I would give more for 15 minutes of jump than for a week of tactics. One man in motion is worth two standing to receive an attack." . . . Then Johnny added a note: "The 'T' was employed quite some time ago."

Giants Get Pitcher

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Giants have announced the purchase of right-handed pitcher Bill Voiselle from Oklahoma City of the Texas League.

Voiselle, through Aug. 3, had won six games and lost nine for a seventh place club. Bought by the Giants after he had been scouted by Bill Terry, Voiselle will report to New York Sept. 1.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Lombardi	225	28	74	8	32	.329
Kluttz	160	18	46	1	25	.288
Holmes	413	38	112	3	27	.271
Wasner	229	34	60	1	26	.262
Roberge	30	6	17	1	8	.243
Miller	432	38	104	4	35	.241
Fernandez	413	44	99	6	41	.240
West	334	40	80	11	35	.239
Gremp	151	9	36	3	16	.238
Sisti	306	38	71	4	28	.232
Cucinnello	81	5	18	1	7	.222
Ross	198	18	42	5	17	.212
Masi	58	11	12	0	5	.207
Cooney	174	18	31	0	6	.178

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Carey	1	0	1	0	1	1.000
Williams	369	93	127	24	101	.344
Doerr	381	48	124	12	73	.325
Pesky	428	66	137	1	32	.320
Newsome	53	4	16	0	5	.302
Cronin	75	7	22	4	21	.293
Di Maggio	448	78	130	11	36	.290
Lupien	289	34	78	3	41	.270
Finney	232	37	58	1	25	.250
Fox	241	37	60	3	40	.249
Tabor	377	39	93	6	55	.247
Peacock	167	11	41	0	12	.246
Conroy	204	18	39	4	17	.191
Campbell	14	4	1	0	0	.067

Boston Pitching

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	19	1	0	1.000
Salvo	17	6	3	.667
Tost	26	9	7	.563
Sain	29	4	4	.500
Javery	32	5	13	.381
Tobin	27	9	15	.375
Earley	20	4	9	.308
Wallace	19	1	3	.250
Donovan	19	1	4	.200
Lamanna	1	0	1	.000

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	3	3	0	1.000
Hughson	25	13	3	.813
Brown	25	6	2	.750
Dobson	21	7	7	.500
Ryba	14	2	2	.500
Butland	16	1	1	.500
Wagner	22	9	11	.450
Terry	16	4	5	.444
Newsome	20	7	9	.438
Judd	22	7	9	.438

BRAVES FIELD
Doubleheader tomorrow at 1:30
BRAVES vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub 2195
and Braves Field Sta 9800

Tops Among Juniors

Associated Press

Championship Pair

Budge Patty, left, of Los Angeles, Calif., and Bob Falkenburg, right, of Hollywood, Calif., are shown holding the trophy they received for winning the national junior doubles championship at Culver, Ind. Before teaming with Bob, Patty defeated Tom Falkenburg, brother of Bob and also of Jinx Falkenburg, Hollywood actress, to retain his singles title.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Umpires Should Hustle

President Ford Frick's announcement, through The Associated Press, to all National League managers that anyone will automatically be fined the sum of $200 whose pitcher is caught throwing deliberate "beanballs" at opposing batters, comes in the wake of Saturday's shocking Wyatt-Salvo episode at Braves Field. The league head also informed club officials that "it has got to be stopped before somebody gets injured, and if this doesn't do it, I'll think of something else."

The step is a commendable one and in the right direction But the first reaction to one who sat through that Boston-Brooklyn exhibition last week end is that Mr. Frick did not go far enough.

Need Lecture

The President of the league cannot follow the Dodgers wherever they go and be the overseer in any future uprisings which may occur. The immediate burden, therefore, must fall on the up-until-now timid shoulders of the umpires. It is not difficult, then, to see that Mr. Frick is not getting at the seat of the remedy, unless he does something about the men in blue. Perhaps he has, or will, as he comes in contact with them. It is not likely that such a step would be aired for the public. Just the same, the arbiters—some of them, at least—are in need of a lecture.

There is no doubt that the umpire's task is a difficult and thankless one. No matter which way he calls a close play, he is bound to be criticized from the dugout or grandstand, or both. He gets blamed for losing streaks and batting slumps and for pitchers being driven out of the box. Sometimes they even blame him for the weather. In short, the man in blue walks alone. Only his family are his friends.

Should Hustle

However, there is a certain code which everyone in baseball has a right to expect from the arbiter. He is expected to use a little common sense and judgment, and to hustle. Not for many years has there been a season when the umpires paid less attention to this code. If they fail to hustle and get on top of a play—in the best possible spot to judge it—how can they expect to escape criticism from the players and managers?

As Frankie Frisch said earlier in the season: "The umpires say I'm tough on them—that I give them more trouble than all the other managers put together. Well, I guess I do make a lot of noise. But I'll tell you why. I almost never get 'on' an 'ump' because I think he's guessed wrong. What gets me riled is when they just stand around like statues, with their arms folded, calling plays, instead of hustling to get on top of them.

"I played ball in this league for a long time and under some good managers," Frisch continued. "They taught me to hustle, and I believe I always did. And I expect the umpires to do the same thing when they're calling decisions for my ball club. Is that too much to ask?"

Warning Word

Consider the Braves Field game in which Wyatt opened hostilities by throwing at the Braves; in which Salvo then took up the battle, and which Wyatt climaxed by throwing his bat in the general direction of the Boston pitcher. It is not our contention that Lee Ballanfant, as umpire in chief for the day, could have prevented the situation from arising. It was not within his power to guess what Wyatt had in mind as he stepped to the rubber that afternoon.

However, it was in his power to halt the game, take the short walk out to the mound, and warn Wyatt that no further "dusting off" would be tolerated. It was in his power to do likewise with Salvo. And regardless of what the rules may say, it takes only a meager amount of good judgment to realize that Ballanfant would have been entirely within his rights if he had ordered Wyatt off the field the instant he threw his bat at Salvo.

That Ballanfant and neither of his assistants that day failed to make even a feeble attempt to halt these dangerous tactics, is a matter for Commissioner Landis to investigate. Any sport is as successful as the officials who run it, and if baseball must continue to tolerate the lackadaisical officiating now going on, there is little hope for the future of the game.

Colorado Fuel Co. Employees Displace E. R. O. With C. I. O.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—A landmark in the nation's march toward industrial democracy was passed when the United Steel Workers of America, C. I. O., recently won the status of collective bargaining agency for the nearly 8,000 employees of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's Minnequa plant in Pueblo. The vote was 2,723 to 1,986.

Displaced was Employees Representative Organization, Inc., an industrial representation plan instituted in 1915-'16 after the terrible strikes and violence of 1913-'14.

These brought such violent public disapprobation upon the company that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., whose family owned the principal interest, used his influence to have industrial representation adopted after a plan drawn up by W. L. McKenzie King, now Premier of Canada, who had been the Dominion's labor minister.

National Attention

In the light of modern experience, it was a very rudimentary plan indeed, though it attracted national attention. It provided that the men, through representatives of their own choosing, could take up grievances with the president of the company or his representative, but the company decision was final. There was hot debate as to whether it was a bar to unionism, or a bridge to it. In the coal mines it was swept out in the great organizing sweep of the United Mine Workers in 1933, but it survived until this summer in the company's steel works.

Employees Representative Organization, its modern form there, sought more than a year ago to be certified as the workers' bargaining agent, but the National Labor Relations Board held that it was company-dominated and ordered it dissolved and disestablished instead, appealing to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Denver to enforce the order. This was granted.

Within a few weeks the Employees Representative Organization, Inc., was incorporated in Colorado, with practically the same officials as its predecessor, presented proof satisfactory to the company that it represented a majority of workers, and the company recognized it as the collective bargaining agency.

Then early this year an election was held in the plant to determine the bargaining agency, and E. R. O. Inc. was barred from the ballot by order of the Board. This organization then worked for a "no-union" vote, and won, the vote being 2,670 "no union," 1,783 for the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee and 319 for an independent union.

The National Labor Relations Board, however, asked the Circuit Court to hold the company in contempt, contending that the new organization was virtually the old one which the company had been ordered to disestablish.

The court proposed that the whole matter be resolved by its ordering the company to disavow the E. R. O., Inc., and that another election be held which would settle the matter of representation with all organizations (including E. R. O., Inc.), given a chance at a place on the ballot. It said the continued dispute was affecting the plant's efficiency in the war effort.

The Labor Board used strong language in dissent. It said E. R. O., Inc., was so completely dominated by the company that no actual or effective collective bargaining agreement would be possible as long as it was in the picture.

The board said E. R. O., Inc., represented "years of thwarting, controlling and channelling the rights of self-organization," and asked that it be completely, finally and permanently disestablished from the plant.

The court in its final order, however, disergarded the Board's request. It ruled that the company could purge itself of contempt by posting notices disavowing E. R. O., Inc., throughout the plant and notifying workers they could vote without hindrance on any form of representation they desired. This course was obeyed, and United Steel Workers won the election which followed.

The Latest in Dining Cars

Canadian Pacific Railway

Canadian Pacific Railway Car Offers Comfort and Utility

Canadian Pacific Railway has found the answer to increasing rail travel between Montreal and the Maritime Provinces in this newest dining car. Finished in natural-satin-finish birch, with brown-tone rug and green curtains with gold pattern, the car is roomy and attractive. Its kitchen, larger than usual, has modern equipment which makes the preparation of hundreds of meals daily an easy matter.

Rail Chief Hinges Rationing on Supply

By Leavitt F. Morris

By the Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Along the Rails

The latest issue of Train Talks, the Pennsylvania Railroad's occasional publication for patrons, compactly sums up how the railroad industry has coped with wartime transportation needs, how each new peak in traffic has been anticipated and adequately met year by year since the threat of war became imminent, and how the industry is planning ahead to meet even greater demands.

Whether or not railroad transportation will be rationed in the near future is answered by M. W. Clement, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, by sounding first a note of warning respecting restrictions which have been placed upon the building of additional cars, locomotives, and other facilities needed for handling the increased traffic.

"Rationing of transportation," he predicts, "will come only as a result of restrictions placed upon the railroads which prevent expansion of their facilities and their capacity."

The railroads, continues Mr. Clement, are handling wartime transportation and handling it successfully and efficiently on the basis of their own resources. "This," he said, "is worth emphasizing because today, when the thought is everywhere in the air that everything should be done by the Government, we have here an outstanding illustration and proof of what private industry can accomplish."

The booklet expresses complete confidence that the railroads will continue to play their part successfully, provided they are allowed to carry out the plans which they have made. Patrons are warned, however, that sacrifices in less essential things will be necessary—trains will be crowded, cars not air-conditioned must be used, vacation plans may have to be changed.

Train Talks further points out that the extent of military demands upon equipment normally available for civilian use is indicated by the fact that some coaches of the Pennsylvania have gone 3,000 miles off its lines with soldier passengers and have been away weeks at a time. Pullman cars are similarly in heavy demand for military purposes.

Baggage Up Front

If you have a number of bags to take on your vacation, check all but one on your rail ticket, is the advice from Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation. The baggage problem on railroad passenger trains is so serious that travelers are now being requested to carry only one bag into passenger cars. Railroads provide a car for extra baggage without any charge to the passenger. "By confining themselves to one bag in the passenger car wherever possible," Mr. Eastman said, "travelers can aid greatly in providing more room for others. If it is necessary to carry more luggage, checking facilities are provided wherever tickets are sold."

The Association of American Railroads says that railroads will be glad to give a hand in this matter. Many passengers these days are riding in trains for the first time. Others are unacquainted with baggage-checking privileges. So railroads are spreading the word that a passenger is insuring a more pleasant trip for himself and his fellow travelers if he checks that extra baggage through to its destination.

New C. P. R. Diner

Heavy rail traffic between Montreal and Saint John, N. B., has made it necessary for the Canadian Pacific Railway to provide a specially designed and constructed diner for this service. The car seats 30 diners, and its 200 square feet of kitchen space make it possible to turn out a large number of meals each day. The dining section of the car is finished in natural-satin birch, with matching tables and chairs, the latter being covered with brown morocco leather.

Between the tables are peach-colored mirror panels extending from the wainscoting to the curtain box. Curtain boxes of stainless steel serve both to cover the roller curtains and supply light over each table, the light being inside the box and shining through a frosted glass in the bottom. Five large tables are ranged on one side of the car and five small ones on the other. The floor is covered with a brownish-toned rug, and the floor in the passageways is covered with red-tone marboleum.

Scenic Black Hills

Vacationists are visiting South Dakota's scenic Black Hills by train this year and evidently enjoying it. The report from the Burlington Route is that while automobile travel is off nearly 75 per cent, rail travel is only about 25 per cent less than last year. Rail travelers report no difficulty in obtaining train accommodations when reservations are made early and week-end travel is avoided.

All hotels in the Black Hills, the Burlington reports, are open for business. As in previous years, an important part of the Black Hills' summer vacationists are coming to Newcastle via Burlington Route, spending several days in the Hills and then continuing to Yellowstone or Glacier National Park for the balance of their vacations.

Impressive Record

A quarter of a million passengers during the first six months of this year—that is the record of the enlarged "400" streamliner fleet of the Chicago & North Western. Averaging more than 3,200 miles daily, the trains ran up a total of almost 600,000 miles. Included in the equipment are five diesel units and 25 cars.

Train Puffs

The Pennsylvania Railroad is stenciling the slogan, "Buy War Bonds," on a number of its freight cars having space suited to this purpose, some 500 cars already having been selected. . . . Pullman traffic is 52 per cent above 1917 volume, without any curtailment of passenger service, although in this war more than half the total sleeping-car fleet has on certain days been engaged in troop movements. . . . Missouri Pacific's Scenic Limited has been replaced as the Road's No. 1 train to the West by the new streamlined diesel-powered Colorado Eagle.

Ferns for Odd Corners

Did you ever wonder what to tuck in that corner of the rock garden that didn't bloom in summer? Do you wonder what to plant against the north side of your house? Do you like plants fascinating to grow, delicate in contour, and easy to care for? Then, grow ferns.

Ferns are far too little known and grown. Yet they offer a charming contrast to flowering plants, not only in color but in their foliage and manner of growth. From the moment their soft, wooly fronds unfurl in the spring until the frost strikes down the non-evergreen varieties in the autumn, they can be classed among the gardeners' delights. There are varieties to fit every need and every desire, from those whose fronds reach to seven and eight feet in ideal surroundings to the tiny rock ferns that scarcely grow more than a few inches.

Backgrounds, shady walls, neglected corners and steep embankments all find a solution in the taller types of ferns: the stately ostrich fern, the cinnamon fern, and interrupted fern. The latter variety has the unique peculiarity of having some of its fronds "interrupted" by fruiting pinnae, which present a brown, shriveled appearance in contrast to the glowing blue-green of the normal pinnae.

'Royal' Variety Attractive

Royal fern is another variety which reaches sometimes to six feet in its natural habitat. In our drier garden climates however, these as well as other types do not attain their normal heights. This does not mean they will not flourish and like our gardens; simply that they will not grow as tall. Royal ferns are somewhat different from ordinary ferns, their fronds more delicate and not so plumelike. They are an interesting and attractive fern, with reddish tips as the fronds unfurl.

Any of the smaller ferns make ideal rock garden subjects. The dainty woodsias for instance, that reach up only a few inches, are being found on rock ledges and some, high in the mountains. The Christmas fern, recognized by most of us as the common house fern, is also found in the mountains. It is readily transplanted and adapted to new surroundings, sending up new green fronds from an erect crown that rises above the ground. As it is evergreen it can be left in the rock garden to make a spot of color throughout the winter, or taken into the house as a house plant.

The beech ferns offer the distinguishing characteristic of having their bottom pinnae so wide that the fronds are the shapes of triangles. These dainty ferns are usually found along dripping ledges and on moist cliffs, sometimes in full sun. They like spots in the garden close to large rocks where the earth stays moist and cool.

One of the handsomest fern groups is the wood ferns. The fronds, deeply cut and lacy, grow in attractive whorls and are a good clear green in color. Although the kinds of woodferns are difficult to distinguish, they are all easily established in the garden, seeming to grow anywhere. The young plants are fine for fitting into crevices between rocks; larger specimens make a substantial growth in barren spots where it is hard to grow other things.

The Delicate Maidenhair

The delicate maidenhair fern, with its black wiry stem and bright green foliage, makes an excellent garden subject. It does not look like a fern at all, the stems dividing at the top into two curving branches from which the pinnae spring, to give the frond an almost circular appearance. Its habitat is rich moist woods, but given average garden soil with some peat or humus added, it does well in almost any garden. One gardener, delighted with his achievement of transplanting and growing this fern, did not rest until he had shared his maidenhair with a friend. He lifted it and divided the roots in the spring, as one would any perennial. The ferm grew and flourished. All of which goes to show that ferns aren't so very much different from other garden plants.

Probably the average gardener will not stop to identify all the ferns he plants in his garden, especially if he draws them from the wild. He will choose the most appealing and the ones which will suit his requirements. And he will—if he is wise—remember these things: that ferns like as nearly as possible the types of homes to which they have been accustomed. They like to be planted to the same depth. Although most of them achieve fullest growth in moisture, they do very nicely in our dry gardens provided we give them water when we water the rest of our garden. Rarely, if ever, do ferns require as much care as most perennials; yet they are a charming contrast to other forms of garden habitation.

Emily Seaber Parcher

Allied Plans Told in Flying Magazine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 11—Declaring that soon it will be possible again for the RAF to reach Berlin and other cities in the eastern half of the Reich, Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal, Chief of British Air Staff, announces that the time is not very far off when the British and American bomber squadrons in England will be able to destroy the industry and power of Germany at a rate which outstrips repair.

"When that time comes, will the average German long resist the conclusion that the war is no longer profitable and the Führer no longer worth following?" Sir Charles asks, writing in the current issue of the aviation magazine Flying, published here today.

Sir Charles was one of some two dozen British air chiefs contributing to a special edition of Flying, setting forth in detail the operation, organization, and objectives of the British Air Force. Duplicate sets of manuscripts of the articles were flown from England to the United States via different routes, to insure at least one set arriving safely. Photographs in color of the RAF taken in battle areas are a part of the special edition.

Praise for American Aid

Sir Charles goes on to declare that the RAF could never have become what it is today without American assistance on a large scale. Together, he says, the British and Americans are building up a combined air force which will surpass anything that the RAF could have dreamed of achieving alone.

"One of the soundest rules in war," Sir Charles continues, "is to allot the minimum for defense in order to keep the maximum for attack. It should soon be possible to say that the minimum necessary for defense has been provided and we can then concentrate our efforts on building up the mighty striking force which alone can pave the way to victory."

Discussing the need for transport planes, Sir Charles states that the enemy had the advantage of a large stock of obsolete bombers which he could use to great effect to transport supplies and men. Because the United Nations rearmed later than the enemy, they had no such stock of obsolescent aircraft available. The British, he points out, have had to get along with an inadequate number of transports, supplemented where necessary by operational aircraft diverted from their proper role. It will be a long time before the British have all the transport aircraft that they need, he adds.

Bombers as Transports

"It is our constant endeavor to increase the adaptability of the basic types of aircraft to enable them to undertake efficiently the many calls that are now made," Sir Charles goes on, in discussing the growing demands for air-borne troops. He points out that a heavy bomber can be used as a heavy transport and communications craft, as a long-distance craft for reconnaissance, as a mine-layer, and as an ambulance.

What is basically a fighter plane, he declares, can be used also for high altitude reconnaissance, tactical reconnaissance with the army, low level bombing and cannon fire attacks on ships and land targets.

"The very adaptability of aircraft means that the demand for them must go on increasing and that we can never have all that we need," he explains.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Philip Joubert, Air officer Commanding in Chief of the British Coastal Command, writes that the present total area of the Coastal Command's battle zone, over which the war is actively fought every day of the year, is more than 5,500,000 square miles. In covering that area, he points out, Coastal Command aircraft have flown on war operations, 50,000,000 miles, a mileage more than half the distance from the earth to the sun.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick W. Bowhill, Air officer Commanding in Chief of the Atlantic Ferry Command, in an article reviewing the work of the Ferry Command, points out that as recently as a few months before the war began, British and American war experts were unanimous in their opinion that it was impossible to found a winter air mail route across the North Atlantic.

It is worth recording, Sir Frederick adds, that for the first time in history a large volume of freight, diplomatic mail, and passengers was ferried to Britain on regular schedules by bombers throughout last winter—the worst winter in 30 years.

Of the pilots that ferry planes across the Atlantic at the present time, Sir Frederick explains, 70 per cent are newly trained and 30 per cent are civilians permanently employed on ferrying.

Flying Laurels Won By Squadron Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago, Aug. 11

RAF Squadron Leader A. C. Deere, D.F.C. and bar, has this record:

In four months, according to an article in the current issue of the magazine Flying, he destroyed 17 enemy planes. He was shot down seven times. He baled out three times. He collided head-on with an enemy machine. A pupil rammed and cut his Spitfire in two. One plane of his was blown 150 yards along the ground by a bomb. Another of his planes was blown up three seconds after he left.

P.S.: The RAF no longer refers to him as a "typical pilot."

Japanese Got Tapioca With Java But Nebraska Saves U. S. Puddings

Wide World-Associated Press

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 11—The Japanese got America's tapioca source, too, when they grabbed Java and the rubber, but Nebraska has fooled them.

A tapioca starch equal to or better than that which came from Java has been discovered in a sorghum which grows so profusely in Nebraska that the corn huskers soon may be calling themselves the State where the tall tapioca grows.

Tapioca is made from the starch of the Cassava root. As with rubber, Cassava originated in Brazil and was imported to the East Indies. Manioc is the Brazilian name.

Everyone knows tapioca for puddings, jellies and soups. More important are its other commercial uses. These include adhesives for various uses and sizing for paper and for textiles. Cassava starch gives fine thread the smoothness which saves it from fraying against other fibers. It gives adhesives which stick instantaneously and tenaciously.

Corn and potato starch have been tried as substitutes, but neither has equaled tapioca for its special uses. The peculiar properties of Cassava starch have been discovered in Leoti sorghum starch, at the University of Nebraska. The research is in charge of R. M. Sandstedt, of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

Compared with Leoti and Cassava, Mr. Sandstedt says potato starch is tough and has a bitter flavor. Cornstarch retains a slight flavor. Leoti, as with Cassava, is entirely flavorless, gives a clear tender gel which does not retrograde and gelatinizes at a low temperature.

Leoti came orginally from China. It was imported first to Indiana for use in making sirup. Later it was planted in Kansas for forage and from there it went to Nebraska where it became popular. Leoti did wonderfully during the dust-bowl years. Its acreage actually increased, due to drought-resistant qualities.

At the same time it mixed with other sorghums, so that of Nebraska's present 200,000 acres of Leoti only about one tenth is pure enough to make tapioca. But Mr. Sandstedt says there is enough seed of the pure variety to supply the nation's probable needs.

The grains of Leoti are red and tan, about the size and shape of popcorn. The yield in Nebraska is good, with promise of farm profits. Leoti starch makes a tapioca more uniform than the Cassava root.

Hoover Celebrates Birthday at Camp

WEST YELLOWSTONE, Mont., Aug. 11 (AP)—As has been his custom for the past five years, former President Herbert Hoover celebrated his birthday anniversary at a quiet dinner party at a camp on the Madison River north of here last night.

He and companions spent the day fishing on near-by Hebgen Lake.

Besides Mr. Hoover, guests at the camp include: Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stanford University; Arthur Hyde, former United States Secretary of Agriculture, and Burt Natei, President of the Honolulu Oil Company.

Ceilings Under Foot: Heel Prices Sept. 1

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Maximum prices that shoe repairmen may charge for rubber heels attached to the shoe will go into effect Sept. 1, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

Maximums for men's attached half-heels range between 55 and 40 cents a pair, depending on grade, and women's heels from 40 and 30 cents.

Ceilings for women's toplifts run from 30 cents down to 20 cents. An additional charge of 10 cents may be made for repairs to the heel base for women's toplifts. Maximum prices for men's full heels range from 65 cents down to 45 cents.

Lady Astor Clears Misinterpretation

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Lady Astor said in a written statement today that only a "fifth columnist of the worst sort" would have separated her statement 10 days ago that the "Russians are not fighting for us" from the context of the speech in which it was made.

Explaining that she was issuing the statement "because the misinterpretation of my speech at Southport seems to be world wide," the Virginia-born member of Parliament said that "nobody but a madman would attack Russia at this time of her and our dire peril."

"The Russians never disguise the fact they are fighting for their form of freedom; nor do we or America or Poland or China," her statement said. "We all fight to destroy the common enemy of freedom, Hitler. . . . Everyone in Britain wishes to help the Russians destroy more Nazis. Certainly I do. . . . Let us now get on with the war."

In her speech Aug. 1, which was criticized by sections of the British press, Lady Astor said she was "grateful to the Russians, but they are not fighting for us. They are fighting for themselves."

Australian Critics Rebuked by Evatt

MELBOURNE, Aug. 11 (AP)—Foreign Minister H. V. Evatt rebuked opposition members of the War Council who recently publicly discussed the problems of strategy and supply in the Australian war zone.

"The crushing answer to those critics who suggest that the strategic importance of the Pacific theater is not sufficiently appreciated is the present offensive operation which is developing in the Solomons," he said, "that required careful preparation and a considerable concentration of effort at a crucial point.

"Six months ago this country was almost defenseless against a Japanese invasion. Today, thanks to the Commonwealth and its people and also to the splendid aid which has come and is coming from the United States and Britain, we are becoming a nation in arms."

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From My Library Walls

A NEWS ITEM caught my eye, a few weeks ago, that sent me straight to one of the framed photographs and autographed letters hanging on my library wall—that of Sir Sidney Lee, famous editor of the English "Dictionary of National Biography" and the great Shakespearean authority. The item read: "This year war-time Stratford could not muster enough men to form a band of its own for the opening of the Birthday Celebration, so, with General Miroslav's permission, the Band of the Czechoslovakian Forces stepped into the breach and played in Bridge Street until the unfurling of the flags of the Allies."

Sir Sidney was the head of everything that was Shakespearean at Stratford-on-Avon when I knew him, and I was his guest at one of these unforgettable Birthday Celebrations years ago. This is always the day of days at Stratford, and until I read the news item it had not occurred to me that even a war could interfere with its annual observance! And I raise my hat to the Czech band leader and band dispensing British national airs—what greater evidence could be cited of the universality of Shakespeare's enduring fame!

* * *

On the day I went to the Shakespeare Festival with Sir Sidney, it rained. In fact, it usually does rain on the Birthday, and the flags and decorations have become accustomed to their annual drenching. The Stratford villagers have a saying: "It always rains when Willy hangs out his washing." Yet no weather could be sufficiently inclement to lessen the lasting effect produced on those present by the spontaneous homage paid to the genius of the Great Bard.

But these remarks started out as a record of what my library wall has to tell me of Sir Sidney Lee—not of Shakespeare! The Birthday Festival was but one of the innumerable adventures we had together: there was an excursion on the Thames to Greenwich for a whitebait dinner at Ship Tavern, during which he regaled me with interesting experiences he had had with different Royalties, when acting as their guide at Stratford; there was an evening in a near-by private garden at Kensington, where we enjoyed an open-air performance of Milton's "Comus," and a masque of Ben Jonson's—given by talented amateurs under a full moon; there were visits without number to Stratford-on-Avon, where, by watching his administration as Chairman of the Stratford Trustees, I was behind the scenes on the preliminary plans for the New Theater, which was then yet to be built.

* * *

The letter in my frame refers to Sir Sidney's plans for coming to America for a lecture tour, in which undertaking I was able to repay some of my obligations for his countless courtesies. Unfortunately, I was unable to overcome his British prejudice against a manager. The result had its amusing side. Sir Sidney, for instance, had no conception of distances in America. I had to prove to him that his acceptance of engagements to speak in Chicago and Portland, Oregon, on successive evenings would have to be revised! In fact, I discovered in him an unexpected lack of practicality. In England, where he knew his way about, he was direct and forceful; at Stratford he proved himself an able administrator—but in America, amid American customs and manners, he became strangely confused. The routine of his life ordinarily lay within the Kingdom of Books; and, when he once ventured into the world outside, he found realities from which he instinctively shrank.

While in America, Sir Sidney was overwhelmed with attention. This amused rather than impressed him. From his association with the famous "Dictionary of National Biography," Sir Sidney naturally knew everything about everybody, and celebrities lost their glamor. As we met from time to time during his American tour, and afterwards at his Kensington home in London, I was almost shocked by the frankness of his comments upon some of the American "great" whom he had met under varying conditions. We Americans, I think, are rather inclined to place a protecting atmosphere around our celebrities, which is sometimes all too easily pierced when subjected to analysis. Sir Sidney did much to revise my perspective!

* * *

But the real value of the train of thought, started by the souvenirs I have of Sir Sidney, is far beyond the happy memories they recall. They remind me of my own responsibility to help keep alive, for the sake of those who come after us, that knowledge of and interest in cultural things that have made life worth living. We are fighting not only for national existence, but also for *a kind of* national existence beyond that which the Axis power thinks necessary. Could anything bring that idea more forcefully into our minds than to contrast the two birthday celebrations this year of Herr Hitler and William Shakespeare?—the stimulated pomp and ceremony, the fanfare of bugles and trumpets, the enforced plaudits of the multitude—as against the spontaneous enthusiasm of those rain-drenched villagers at Stratford, inspired by the national hymns of an unconquerable country, played by a band of Czech refugees? Which celebration reached the greater height? Which will be the more enduring? In the answer to these questions lies the future of the world we love.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE OF A SERIES OF DRAWINGS OF AMERICANS: *By Charles Dana Gibson*

ALL THREE MODISH ladies seated at this table represent that well-defined ideal of American womanhood evolved by a famous and successful graphic artist, Charles Dana Gibson. The same model could well have posed for the three fashionable ladies, for Mr. Gibson has been so pleased with the type, the fame of which has made an adjective out of his surname, that he has drawn countless repetitions. Not only has Charles Dana Gibson chronicled the activities and affectations of American "high society," but his career has exemplified the kind of commercial success for which America has become a sort of living legend to people abroad. He has illustrated books and collections of his drawings have been published. Although there are artists and illustrators of greater subtlety, breadth, and depth, the peculiar gifts of Charles Dana Gibson, his subtle manner of jolting American gentility, his suavity and wit have been highly acceptable. No one of the many satirists in pen-and-ink today has established a type and vogue as he has. The points of fashion in a Gibson portrait are unmistakable: billowy pompadours, jaunty millinery, luxurious plumes, narrow waistlines, flattering veils, leg-of-mutton sleeves, rustling taffetas, ruffles and ruchings, and furbelows.

Charles Dana Gibson was born in 1867 in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He first drew for periodicals in 1886. After that, he went to Paris, where he studied at Julien's. If there is any influence in his pen drawing, it can be traced to London rather than Paris—London of the generation of George du Maurier, John Leech, and Charles Keene.

This pen-and-ink drawing is one of a series entitled "Americans." Other series include: "London as seen by C. D. Gibson," "Humorous American Pictures," "People of Dickens," "Egyptian sketches," and "The Adventures of Mr. Pipp."

DOROTHY ADLOW

Consonance

My mind can conjure up a smile
For every mood of the chameleon sea;
By storm, by sun, by night, by day, I know
The thousand phases of its fall and flow.
Behind closed eyelids, I can see white spray
An edge of lace around a summer day;
On quiet nights, my hands caress again
The living silk of eel grass under rain;
And far, far inland, I can hear the roar
Of surf, like cannon fire, along the shore.
Yet I can never catch, in mortal words,
The sigh of tide, the song of wild white birds,
I cannot paint for other eyes' delight
The sheen of waves upon a moonlit night;
Each heart will find, as on a well-loved face,
Its own and secret beauty in this place.

BARBARA OVERTON

Care of the Body

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN IMMENSE AMOUNT of attention is being paid nowadays to the question of diet and of bodily nourishment. One has only to glance at numerous newspaper and magazine articles and advertisements to see foods and medicines being offered as rich in "essential vitamins," as "supplying needed nourishment," as building up this or that element in the human body, and thereby promoting health and vigor. Among people in nearly every walk of life one will hear anxious discussions on what foods are "good for you," what chemical ingredients will produce certain specific results, what should be avoided, and what is regarded as essential. Many radio programs are based on this line of thought or definitely disseminate propaganda in order to sell certain material substances alleged to contribute to health, energy, or vitality.

All this talk and the printed words are based on the belief that man is material, an intricate mechanism, an assemblage of bone, flesh, nerves, blood, cleverly put together. Nevertheless not so cleverly that it does not get out of order; hence the desire to find human methods for its preservation.

One might pause to remark that if a mechanism devised and built by an individual kept getting out of order or actually breaking down as often as does the human mechanism, we should question the soundness of its construction and the intelligence of its inventor. In this connection, the words of the Bible must come inevitably to thought as expressed by Isaiah (Isaiah 2:22): "Cease ye from man, whose breath is in his nostrils: for wherein is he to be accounted of?" How else can we be consistent with the further Scriptural declarations of God's perfection as Spirit, Life, Mind, and Love, and of man's creation by Him in His perfect image and likeness, as explained in Christian Science?

Surely, the health which was consistently manifested by Christ Jesus throughout his earthly experience was not based on vitamins or a studied adherence to a balanced diet. His utterances show that he knew man to be something quite different from a fragile machine easily getting out of order. Realizing that the body is adversely affected by anxious material thought about it, he said (Matthew 6:25), "Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on." And he controlled his body and showed others how to control theirs on the basis of spiritual thinking. His body, manifesting his Godlike thinking, was infallibly harmonious. He found it no more necessary to resort to diet than to medicine. And the countless healings with which he benefited his fellow men were the result of his healing their thoughts, changing their false beliefs about man and body to some understanding of man's spiritual status.

Mary Baker Eddy, who founded Christian Science solely upon the teachings of the Bible, especially those of Christ Jesus, writes on this subject in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 383), "The Christian Scientist takes the best care of his body when he leaves it most out of his thought, and, like the Apostle Paul, is 'willing rather to be absent from the body, and to be present with the Lord.'" Obedient to these injunctions of Christianity and Christian Science, Christian Scientists have proved it possible to enjoy health and harmony without resort to material expedients. Moreover, they have found that material expedients must be replaced by spiritual thinking in order to enjoy such harmony.

The writer suffered much in his boyhood from periodic bilious attacks, which often made him weak and miserable for days at a time. Medicine, of which much was used, rendered him no better. The first attack after he found Christian Science was instantly obliterated by the spiritually enlightened treatment of a Christian Science practitioner—an absent treatment, by the way—and during the thirty-two years since that single treatment there has never been a recurrence of the difficulty. Furthermore, he has found it possible to eat many foods which he previously believed indigestible and to relish many which he thought he did not like. Now there is hardly any kind of commonly accepted food which he does not eat if it is offered to him. This has been a source of harmony and satisfaction not only to himself, but, naturally, to more than one host or hostess during the intervening years.

It is a constant joy to realize that we are not dependent on bodily conditions for our comfort and happiness; that man's health and harmony are from God, and are therefore wholly spiritual, and that, in reality, man can never be deprived of them.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Prendre soin du Corps

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DE NOS JOURS, on discute beaucoup les questions de régime et d'alimentation. Les quotidiens, les magazines ont souvent des articles ou des annonces recommandant certains produits alimentaires, certains remèdes qu'on dit être "riches en vitamines," avoir "une grande valeur nutritive," produire la santé et la force en fournissant au corps humain des substances essentielles. Dans les milieux les plus divers, on peut entendre d'anxieuses discussions sur les aliments qui sont "sains," sur les ingrédients chimiques susceptibles de produire certains résultats, sur les mets dont il faut s'abstenir et ceux au contraire qui sont indispensables. Bien des radiodiffusions s'inspirent de ces théories; parfois le speaker fait nettement de la propagande, de la réclame pour tel ou tel produit matériel qui favoriserait dit-on la santé, l'énergie ou la vitalité.

Toutes ces remarques disséminées par la radio ou par la presse reposent sur la croyance que l'homme est matériel; que c'est un mécanisme compliqué, un ingénieux assemblage d'os, de muscles, de nerfs, de sang. Mais l'assemblage est loin d'être parfait, puisqu'il y a si souvent quelque chose qui cloche; on cherche donc sans cesse à le protéger par des méthodes humaines.

Remarquons en passant que si un mécanisme moderne se détraquait ou s'arrêtait aussi souvent que la machine humaine, on mettrait en doute l'excellence de sa construction et l'intelligence de son inventeur. A cet égard, certaines paroles de la Bible, qu'on trouve dans le prophète Ésaïe, se présentent inévitablement à la pensée (Ésaïe 2:22): "Cessez de vous confier en l'homme, dans les narines duquel il n'y a qu'un souffle: car de quelle valeur est-il?" A moins d'obéir à cet ordre, comment pourrons-nous comprendre les déclarations scripturaires affirmant la perfection de Dieu en tant qu'Esprit, Vie, Entendement, Amour? Comment pourrons-nous voir que l'homme est créé par Dieu, dont il est l'image et la ressemblance parfaite, comme l'explique la Science Chrétienne?

La santé que Jésus le Christ manifesta constamment au cours de sa carrière terrestre n'était certes pas fondée sur les vitamines ou sur la stricte observation d'un régime synthétique. D'après les paroles que prononça le Maître, il savait que l'homme est loin d'être une machine fragile, se dérangeant pour un rien. Il comprenait que l'inquiétude des pensées matérielles affecte défavorablement le corps; aussi disait-il (Matthieu 6:25): "Ne vous mettez pas en souci, pour votre vie, de ce que vous mangerez ou de ce que vous boirez; ni, pour votre corps, de quoi vous le vêtirez." C'était sur la base du penser spirituel que Jésus gouvernait son corps; il enseignait aux hommes à faire de même. Son corps était infailliblement harmonieux, car il manifestait un penser dont Dieu était la source. Le Maître n'avait pas plus besoin de régime que de médicaments. Quant aux innombrables guérisons qu'il opérait, pour le plus grand bien d'autrui, elles étaient rendues possibles par la guérison des pensées: Jésus changeait les fausses croyances concernant l'homme et le corps, et le patient comprenait au moins dans une certaine mesure le statut spirituel de l'homme.

Mary Baker Eddy fonda la Science Chrétienne uniquement sur ce qu'enseigne la Bible, et en particulier sur l'exemple du Christ Jésus; aussi déclare-t-elle, dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (p. 383): "Le Scientiste Chrétien soigne le mieux son corps alors qu'il y pense le moins, et que, comme l'apôtre Paul, il 'aime mieux quitter ce corps pour être avec le Seigneur.'" Docile aux commandements du christianisme et de la Science Chrétienne, les Scientistes Chrétiens prouvent qu'on peut jouir de l'harmonie, de la santé, sans avoir recours à des expédients matériels. Ils ont du reste pu constater que ceux-ci doivent faire place au penser spirituel, si l'on veut obtenir l'harmonie.

Dans sa jeunesse, l'auteur du présent article avait souvent des épanchements de bile qui le rendaient faible et le tourmentaient plusieurs jours de suite. Les remèdes, dont on avait fait grand usage, ne le soulageaient pas. Après qu'il eut trouvé la Science Chrétienne, le premier accès de bile fut instantanément guéri grâce aux lumières spirituelles d'un praticien qui bien qu'à distance, lui accorda son aide: trente-deux ans se sont écoulés depuis ce traitement, et le mal n'a jamais reparu. Dès lors, l'auteur a pu manger des choses qu'il avait évitées parce qu'il les croyait indigestes; il a trouvé bons des mets dont auparavant le goût lui déplaisait. Aujourd'hui, il s'accommode de tout ce qu'on lui offre, à moins qu'il s'agisse de choses extraordinaires. Ces progrès sont pour lui — et pour les hôtes chez lesquels il lui arrive de séjourner — une source d'harmonie et de satisfaction.

Quelle joie de savoir que notre bien-être et notre bonheur ne dépendent pas des conditions physiques; qu'ayant leur source en Dieu, la santé et l'harmonie sont entièrement spirituelles et que l'homme ne saurait en être privé!

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

It's Only Our Boys, After All

NANNY, usually so imperturbable, took it into her head to give me the dickens of a fright today. She came rushing in, her hand over her heart, and gasped out:

"Oh . . . Mrs. Aitken's gardener's been up, and he says *they* are in the town, and we must all stay in our houses, and we mustn't be frightened if we hear firing."

Well, of course I thought *they* were the Germans. Anybody would.

I went all gooseflesh for a minute and my hair stood up on my head like the fretful porcupine's. Then I went onto the back veranda and began to put on my thick boots with nails in them. I've often wondered what I would do if I heard the Germans had landed. Now I know. As I wrestled with the laces, I began to tick off in my mind the other things I must do: hide food and maps, put money inside corsets, look out gas masks, ration books, and identity cards, have everyone's knapsacks packed, and make everyone put on their thick boots. I was perfectly obsessed with the idea of boots. . . .

Nanny came and stood watching me, breathing heavily, but faintly pleased to have made her soft employer jump.

"How," I asked, "did Mrs. Aitken's gardener know?"

"He said the Town Crier is going round."

I laced a second or two longer and then realized that this sounded a bit odd. Surely, even in Porthmerryn, an invasion would not be announced in this *Ye Olde Worlde* way.

Just then we heard a distant handbell and a long howl:

"Oyez! Oyez! Oyez! GAWD . . . SAVE . . . TH' KING . . . AND ALL . . . TH' NATION . . . "

Amen, I thought, as we rushed down to the gate.

The Crier is a seedy old man and he doesn't wear a cocked hat any more. They say his last one blew off into the sea twelve years ago and the borough authorities would not buy him another. So he wears a checked cloth cap which he raises whenever he mentions the King. I couldn't make out a word he said, but Nanny began to look slightly disappointed.

"Oh," she said, "so it's only Our Boys, after all."

"What does he say?"

"He says they're having maneuvers in the town this morning and will everybody keep out of Fore Street and Gabriel Street, between eleven and twelve, and we must not be nervous if we hear firing, because it's only Our Boys."

I sat down and took off my boots. For two pins I'd have thrown them at Nanny's head. —MARGARET KENNEDY, in "Where Stands a Winged Sentry." (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

Thus Have Men Learned to Write

ALL THROUGH MY boyhood and youth, I was known and pointed out for the pattern of an idler; and yet I was always busy on my own private end, which was to learn to write. I kept always two books in my pocket, one to read, one to write in. As I walked, my mind was busy fitting what I saw with appropriate words; when I sat by the roadside, I would either read, or a pencil and a penny version-book would be in my hand, to note down the features of the scene. . . . Thus I lived with words. And what I thus wrote was for no ulterior use, it was written consciously for practice. . . . Description was the principle field of my exercise. . . . But I worked in other ways also; often accompanied my walks with dramatic dialogues, in which I played many parts; and often exercised myself in writing down conversations from memory. . . .

Whenever I read a book or passage that particularly pleased me, in which a thing was said or an effect rendered with propriety, in which there was either some conspicuous force or some happy distinction in style, I must sit down at once and set myself to ape that quality. I was unsuccessful, and I knew it; and tried again, and was again unsuccessful and always unsuccessful; but at last in these vain bouts, I got some practice in rhythm, in harmony, in construction, and in the co-ordination of these parts. I have thus played the sedulous ape to Hazlitt, to Lamb, to Wordsworth, to Sir Thomas Browne, to Defoe, to Hawthorne, to Montaigne, to Baudelaire, and to Obermann. I remember one of these monkey tricks, which was called *The Vanity of Morals:* it was to have a second part, *The Vanity of Knowledge;* . . . but the second part was never attempted, and the first part was written . . . no less than three times: first in the manner of Hazlitt, second in the manner of Ruskin, who had cast on me a passing spell, and third, in a laborious pasticcio of Sir Thomas Browne. . . .

That, like it or not, is the way to learn to write; whether I have profited or not, that is the way. It was so Keats learned and there was never a finer temperament for literature than Keats'; it was so, if we could trace it out, that all men have learned; and that is why a revival of letters is always accompanied or heralded by a cast back to earlier and fresher models. Perhaps I hear some one cry out: But this is not the way to be original! It is not; nor is there any way but to be born so. Nor yet, if you are born original, is there anything in this training that shall clip the wings of your originality. . . . Before he can tell what cadences he truly prefers, the student should have tried all that are possible; before he can choose and preserve a fitting key of words, he should long have practised the literary scales; and it is only after years of such gymnastic that he can sit down at least, legions of words swarming to his call, dozens of turns of phrase simultaneously bidding for his choice, and he himself knowing what he wants to do and . . . able to do it.—From "Memories and Portraits," by ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. (New York: Scribner.)

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds.
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

A 'Thinkers' War' ..... *By Joseph G. Harrison*

Some persons have called this a "physicists' war." Others have insisted that it's an "engineers' war" or an "aviators' war" or a "geographers' war." It's undoubtedly all of these. But it's becoming increasingly apparent that first and foremost this is a "thinkers' war."

The nation or group of nations which wins this war will owe its victory to the clear hard thought it put into the challenge before it. It may have been true in Napoleon's day that victory went to the side with the biggest battalions. Vast reserves of manpower and equipment are still vitally important today. But they're not enough, as three years of war have painfully proved.

Regardless of the valor of its fighting men and the technical excellence of its weapons, no nation can win this war unless it has attuned its thinking to the problem before it. By the same token, a nation can lose the war through mental blindspots which hide either the enemy's strength or its own weaknesses. No nation can muddle through this war to victory.

Although there are hopeful signs of improvement, candor makes it necessary to admit that, to date, the enemy has out-thought and consequently out-planned the United Nations at almost every turn. While this may be explained on the ground that the Axis has bent all its efforts toward war for a number of years, this is cold comfort and little excuse.

Libya Example

One has only to study the German campaigns in France, Norway, Greece and even in Russia and those of Japan in the Southwest Pacific to recognize that hard, original and sound military thinking went into the world-shaking victories won by the Axis in these sectors. Perhaps the single best example of how clear and quick thinking can triumph over inferior planning and improvisation occurred recently in Libya where an admittedly inferior force under Nazi General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel badly defeated the British forces under Lieut. Gen. Neil Ritchie.

It was only when Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck took personal command and met General Rommel's tactics with as good or better that the Germans were halted. The quick thinking exercised by General Auchinleck was all the more remarkable in view of the evidence that British losses had given the Germans a greater measure of superiority than that originally held by General Ritchie.

Probably the worst effect of slow thought on the part of a nation or its high command is that it keeps that country continually on the defensive, leaving the enemy the opportunity to choose the time and means of attack. While here are occasions when defensive action is unavoidable, they can almost always be traced to some earlier neglect, which itself was a direct result of uninspired thinking.

Many persons in Washington are coming to the realization that one of the most serious defects on the part of the United Nations has been the rather general belief that it was sufficient to match the Germans in armament in order to win the war. It is never enough to match your enemy. The only way to insure victory is to start in where he has left off and develop tactics and weapons beyond anything he has dreamed of.

The proof of this was apparent for all to see in the swift German victory in France, where German weapons and strategy were so vastly superior to those of the Allies that the latter were overwhelmed almost before they realized that they were face-to-face with a revolutionary kind of warfare.

Shipping Chief Hurdle

With the need for an Allied counter-offensive growing with the hourly retreat of the gallant Soviet Army, the military and Government leaders of the United States and Great Britain are confronted with the necessity for immediately overcoming the obstacles to a real body blow against Germany.

By general agreement the chief hurdle is the shortage of shipping. It may be true, as some experienced persons allege, that an adequate fleet of cargo-carrying planes cannot be built in time to exercise any appreciable effect upon fighting this year. Nevertheless, it is extremely discouraging that efforts to promote such a fleet are being received negatively in some influential Government quarters.

Of course, bombers and fighters are needed. But hundreds upon hundreds of these combat craft are immobilized because this country cannot ship the oil and ammunition without which they are valueless. Yet there is still unyielding opposition to any suggestion to build a few less combat planes and more cargo-carriers: even though a shortage of one prevents the full use of the other. This is but one example of apparently muddled thinking. Until clearer, bolder planning is in evidence, the United Nations would be unwise to count on an early victory.

The Country Speaks: New York

The Flag—a Symbol Both Individual and Collective ..... *By Robert M. Hallett*

If the sale of American flags is any criterion of patriotism, Americans have become 100 per cent more demonstrative in their national loyalty since Pearl Harbor. Flag wholesalers and retailers here report that in many cases sales have doubled since Dec. 7. Indeed, some companies report difficulty in getting material with which to continue manufacturing Old Glory. The Government has, however, set aside 25,000,000 yards of cotton for the flag industry for the coming year, it has been learned.

Silk flags are not being made any more. This occasions no sorrow in the industry, because silk flags have never been much in demand. Anyway, who would want to fly an American flag made of Japanese silk? Flag companies also report an increasing demand for flags of all the other United Nations by many patriotic groups and organizations.

The flag is a symbol—a representation—that is interpreted differently by every individual. To America's fighting men it is the representation of all they are fighting and sacrificing for; to those at home, a symbol of a proud tradition of history and the privileges of democracy.

But today the American flag means even more than that—it is assuming a larger sense than that of mere nationality in the present war. It is reaching out beyond the wave-washed shores of territorial United States to invigorate a downhearted and discouraged world with new hope. Today the Stars and Stripes symbolizes to millions in all parts of the world, including great masses of people now ground down by the Axis, not only national independence and the might and glory of the United States, but of religious freedom, democracy, and liberation for all free peoples in the world. Its billowing folds floating above every city, town, and hamlet in this country, and with American forces in all parts of the world, enclose the hope of all people for a better postwar world.

The symbolism of the American flag offers a bright contrast with that of the Axis standard. High Nazi officials have exalted their emblem as the symbol of "our struggle for our own race" and "a symbol of our struggle against Jews as race destroyers." Everywhere the Axis flags fly they typify the oppression, hatred, slavery, brutality, selfishness, and race-supremacy motto that the Axis Powers have carried with the sword to millions of the world's inhabitants.

Mankind in its efforts to understand the complex has always tried to simplify involved ideas by representation. Among the earliest civilizations, many forms of objects were used as insignia. The Persians, Greeks, and Romans used various devices as standards in time of war, the Roman Eagle being a well-known instance of this usage and having numerous progeny down through history. Not until the Middle Ages did a flag in the modern sense appear. Then the banner was a personal ensign and also denoted that he who bore it was the leader of a military force. From such usage it was a short step to the use of national flags.

The United States Flag Association, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City, reports that hundreds of manufacturers in the New York area have appealed for permission to reproduce the American flag on articles of apparel. All save one group have been refused, since the flag of the United States must not be used for the sale or promotion of merchandise.

The Association, a semiofficial national agency to protect the use of the country's flag, ruled that the one group of manufacturers which could use the flag were costume jewelers. The Association held that such pins would not be objectionable, since the flag constitutes the entire article, rather than merely a device to promote the sale of a line of goods.

To Change the Subject:

Dogged Patriotic Pups ..... *By Dorothea Kahn*

When it comes to voluntary enlistments, the canine population runs away, or shall we say dogtrots off, with the honors. No official figures show how many patriotic pups have joined up for the duration, but it's easy to see there are throngs of them. Just visit any Army position and count for yourself. Spot, Queenie, Boomer—it's a poor barracks that can't claim at least a trio of pooches.

The men in uniform are not a little flattered at the way the dogs attach themselves to their quarters.

"We tried to return Joker to his owner," the sergeant will tell you. "Twice we carried him back and twice his owner tied him up. But do you think he would stay? Not Joker. Back the next day. This time he'll stay with us as long as we're here."

Some folks think it's just good Army food that causes the dogs to hang around the camps. But dogs stay just as devotedly at positions where there are no kitchens and where, like the lone guard on duty, they must depend upon what their friends bring them back from central mess. Sometimes their friends remember; sometimes they don't. But the dogs don't seem to mind too much if feed is irregular. What really counts is the attention they get. To be petted and scolded and trained to do tricks, not by one boy, but by a dozen, is a dog's dream of joy.

Take Blackout, for example, a dark mongrel adopted when still a puppy by the men at a certain searchlight location. On the farm Blackout would have had to be content with an occasional pat from a busy mistress, and possibly some sporadic training from his master. But here scarcely a half hour passes without someone taking Blackout in hand either to reform him or to romp with him, and either kind of attention is acceptable. Blackout appears a supremely happy hound.

He has learned to do some neat tricks. One is to bury bits of paper that lie about the barracks doorstep so that there will be no cause for criticism when the lieutenant comes by for inspection.

G. I., a khaki-colored dog, named for the term the soldiers apply to their uniforms, also has learned a military trick. He climbs a small ladder, mounts a stump, and stands up at attention when his soldier-master commands "On guard."

Many of the dogs begin their Army life as puppies and grow up in camp. There was little Butch, a soft white ball of a puppy. The eight men who undertook jointly to raise him to doghood were as patient with him as mothers. When one morning they found that Butch had taken all their sox out of the tent while they slept and had mixed them up without regard to ownership, they fussed, but they didn't get angry. "He's just a puppy," they agreed. With pride they watched him grow up. When he took his first long hike with one of the soldiers, his accomplishment was a matter of general discussion.

"You mean to say Butch walked all the way to the grocery store?" "Yes sir, he trotted all the way down and back; I didn't carry him once."

What becomes of a dog when the soldiers are shifted about, as so often they are? Sometimes the incoming men take him over; again, he goes with the soldier who has given him the most personal attention. The Army permits transportation of "mascots." Probably charges it up to morale building.

This seems proper. Dogs do a lot to keep soldiers from feeling lonesome.

"It seems more like home when you've got dogs around," one of them tells you. He's right. A barracks ceases to be just a place to sleep when, returning to it, a fellow finds Boomer or Blackout ready to lick his face with joy that he has come back. Yes, the dogs are doing their part in the Army.

1942 Version: Woman's Place Is in Defense Plant

Their fingers are found defter than men's for intricate work on plane propellers.

Matron at engine plant smooths way for women doing bit toward war production.

Fields for Women

The two stories on this page telling of expanding opportunities for women in midwestern war industries are by Mary Hornaday of The Christian Science Monitor's Washington Bureau who visited the plants recently en route to Des Moines, Iowa, to cover the opening of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. She is soon to leave on a more extensive survey sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 11—Women's fingers are defter than men's in assembling the intricate little motors guiding the big propellers in Uncle Sam's bombers.

That is management's story at the Curtiss-Wright propeller plant where former beauty operators, department store clerks, school teachers and even a former roller derby champion are fitting more than 400 parts into small motors after brief bench training at the side of experienced male electricians.

Women have been working on the motor-wiring job only since March, Already they make up 18.7 per cent of the plant's total employment. In time 90 per cent of the workers in some departments probably will be women, plant officials say.

Like Their Jobs

The girls like their jobs. Some say they chiefly like the feeling that, with their husbands and sweethearts in the Army and Navy, they too are able to do something tangible for their country. Others frankly admit they have been lured there by high wages which, on an hourly basis, have been known to run as high as $79 a week. In addition to time and a half for all hours over 40 a week, women here get a bonus for all production over their department's quota. The average pay check for a beginner runs around $30 a week.

"The wages are higher and the hours are shorter," said Mrs. Helen Nelson, mother of three children, explaining why she likes her present job, edging gears and assembling them to adapters, better than she liked being a department store clerk.

A neighbor keeps an eye on the children, all over 10 now, until she gets home at 4 p. m., which is two hours earlier than she used to get home from the store.

Girl Does Marketing

"I have to be a little extravagant on my groceries," Mrs. Nelson admitted, "because I let my 14-year-old daughter do the marketing. My older boy cuts the lawn and keeps the yard in order."

Mrs. Nelson spoke especially of the mass meetings by means of which the plant inspires workers to keep their production up to emergency levels. "They are very inspiring," she said.

Closely at another bench was Miss Margaret Helm, who traveled around the country for four years making personal appearance in roller skating competition. Family affairs made it necessary for her to come back to Indianapolis to find work. She was the first girl to get a job in her department when the plant started hiring women last March.

Most of the girls working at the propeller plant formerly had jobs in factories making refrigerators, automobiles and other civilian goods now cut off by priority rulings. In recent weeks some of these factories have been reopening to make war goods and are trying to get their old workers back. This situation makes quite a problem for the plant which has spent time and money training girls into their new jobs.

Plane Interest

Few of the girls making propellers have any more than a business interest in planes. An exception is Miss Betty Scantland who has had Civil Aviation pilot training and is now an active member of the Civil Air Patrol. She was formerly employed as an office secretary at the propeller plant but switched over to the production end four and a half months ago because she could get more money.

"A lot of the girls here would like to learn to fly," she says, "but the government isn't training girls any more and private lessons are too expensive."

The plant is planning an athletic program for its girl employees, with softball, bowling, and basketball teams.

Women workers do not have their choice of shifts here as they do at some defense plants. Instead they are assigned by departments. Sometimes they work the 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. shift; sometimes 4 p. m. to 12 midnight and sometimes 12 midnight to 8 a. m. They get paid time and a half for all work over 40 hours and double time when they have to work on Sundays. They will get no vacation in time off, but will get two weeks extra vacation pay, and are entitled to two days if they want to take it.

Slacks

The propeller plant has not yet put its girls into slack uniforms, but officials think they will get around to that in time.

"It might be a good idea," one of them said. "Right now some of the slacks they wear are likely to hold up production."

Many of the motor-assemblers have husbands in the war. They have formed a "Draft Widows Club."

Others are meeting their future husbands at the work bench. Interplant marriages are now taking place at the rate of two or three a week.

As soon as a woman is hired she is put in a training class. She listens to lectures by the foremen and plant executives. She learns plant safety rules from motion pictures. When she has had the paper training for her job she goes out to the bench and works side by side with experienced workmen until she is ready to go on her own.

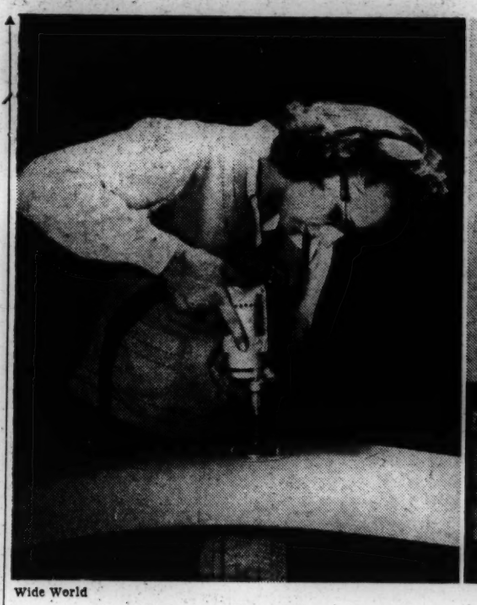
Women are eligible for membership in the International Machinists Union, an A. F. of L. affiliate active at the plant, but few of them are taking part in union activities yet. With home duties on top of their 48-hour work week, women find less time for union and political activity connected with their work than do men.

A feature of the plant that the women like is its anti-fatigue program. Three times a day, at 10 a. m., 12:20 and 3 p. m., a musical program comes over the loudspeaker system. At the present time, the selections are usually "request numbers" sent in by workers, but in time the plant expects to adopt a systematically worked out anti-fatigue program that will include playing what experts say is the "right tune at exactly the right moment."

In the sub-assembly plant where most of the girls work they report that they are "on an equality with men in every way" today.

In the department where they assemble and test the big propellers girls are not much use because they can't handle the heavy gears and packing cases in use.

Every day girls are seeping into more and more departments. In a few months they will practically take over some of the more delicate operations. No "merc man" around the plant will predict where this invasion of "soldiers in slacks" will end.



Wide World

In Home and in Plane Factory Her Tasks Are Strikingly Similar

Miss Patricia Des Lauriers is seen at left drilling a hole in a wing section at the Pullman Standard Plant. At home a little later she uses an electric mixer to prepare a dinner dish.

Wide World

Another Paralleling of Woman's Jobs in Home and Factory

Miss Julie Bots, left, and Miss Dorothea Wagner are friends and neighbors. In the upper picture they are at Miss Bots' home, shelling peas together. In the lower picture, they are at the Pullman Standard Plant and this time they are sorting rivets.

Wide World

Some Tasks in a Plane Factory Seem 'Naturals' for Women

Here, for example, Miss Virginia Chochran in the left-hand picture is seen riveting a rib section of a plane wing. At the right, Miss Chochran at home is using a sewing machine on a familiar task requiring almost the same technique.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 11—The Allison plant of General Motors is one of the first war factories in the country to hire a woman just to look after the welfare of its women employees.

A trim, smartly-dressed woman with a gray upswept bob, Mrs. Marie Grubb, has undertaken to smooth out the kinks involved in adjusting white-collar women to factory life and factory methods to feminine ways.

Mrs. Grubb sees, for instance, that the girls have separate time clocks and get into the cafeteria for lunch a few minutes ahead of the men so they won't get knocked down in the rush. She succeeded in getting the cafeteria to put a cold drink on its menu at the girls' request.

Allison started taking on women at its airplane-engine factory last April, Now it has more than 300, working chiefly as inspectors and packers of spare parts to be sent abroad.

Since her husband worked for Allison for 22 years before his passing, Mrs. Grubb knows the plant traditions well. "At first, the men workers were more or less resentful of the women employees," she says, "but as they saw them only taking the places of men who had been called to the service, they felt better. No woman has ever complained to me of the treatment she received from any man at the plant."

Women are now employed on all three shifts at Allison, and when Mrs. Grubb isn't on duty herself, she has an assistant serving for her, so the girls always have someone to help them.

Women "trainees" are started out at 55 cents an hour. They get a nickel-a-month raise for the first three months until they hit the plant's regular wage brackets. From then on, promotion is based on merit. Most of the newcomers have to go on night work first. Preference for day work is recognized on the basis of seniority. Thus far, no women have been asked to work on Sunday.

Women's uniforms at Allison are French blue coveralls, but the plant doesn't make them wear these when the weather is hot. Up till now, the girls have been renting their uniforms, but they have asked to buy them so they can wear them back and forth to work. The price will be $3.69.

Many war plants have been concerned as to what the switchover to women, now taking place all over the country, will mean to them in the way of additional rest-room facilities, plant morale, and so forth, but few—unless they have someone like Mrs. Grubb—worry much about what effect the changed way of life is having on the women themselves. Allison's women employees have come from various walks of life, but few of them have ever worked on an assembly line before. Chiefly, they have been department-store clerks, beauty-parlor operators, or homemakers.

Mrs. Grubb says that the plant hasn't gotten around to many special services for the women yet, but it will as the necessity develops. She makes sure that married women find good hands in which to leave their children. If the need develops in the months to come, the plant will probably co-operate with the community roundabout in establishing day nurseries where mothers can leave their children.

Some of the women workers have joined the United Aircraft Engine Workers, an independent union which was already established at the plant, but Mrs. Grubb gives the girls no advice on that subject.

The plant has opened its company schools to women, and many are staying after work two hours once a week to study blueprint reading and mathematics, subjects that will help them to advance to better jobs when the opportunity comes. Girls who work on the night shift attend classes before they punch the time clocks.

Presence of women in the plant has caused the men workers to spruce. Some still go around on hot days without their shirts, but their wives generally report that they are wearing more clean shirts and taking more care in getting their hair combed and their shoes shined nowadays.

Rules for women workers are few at the Allison plant. They can leave their benches without special permission. The whole plant is air-conditioned and kept at a constant temperature, not for the employees' sake, but to keep the magnesium and other sensitive metals used in engines from expanding beyond draftsmen's calculations. Stationed throughout the plant are candy and soft-drink dispensers. Workers may eat at their desks so long as it doesn't interfere with production.

Women at Allison have fitted right into the factory pattern with the exception of the few little courtesies, such as special time clocks and lunch hours arranged by Mrs. Grubb. Women workers have subscribed 100 per cent, along with men, to the plant's War Bond quota. They are co-operating, too, in the company's share-a-ride plan which has as its slogan, "Victory rides on rubber. Double up and win."

Today's Woman

Mildred Russell's Discussion Programs Revive Spirit Of Early Town Meetings

By Mary Stetson Clarke
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"To keep alive the spirit of free discussion which flourished in the New England Town Meeting, at the dinner table of the Virginia manor house, around pioneer campfires on the Oregon Trail, and later, around the cracker barrel in the country store anywhere—that is the purpose of The Reader's Digest Program Service," explained its Program Editor, serene and gracious Mrs. Franklin F. Russell.

And when a monthly outline for discussion programs earns hearty recommendation from such diversified groups as dog-sledders in Alaska, sugar planters in Hawaii, and inmates of the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, surely that service is playing an essential part in the creation of a thoroughly informed public opinion.

Today Women's Clubs, Rotary, Kiwanis, Elks, church and fraternal organizations all over the country are holding meetings devoted exclusively to the interchange of facts and opinions on certain vital issues. In Burr Oak, Kansas, one hears, "The Men's Club is having a forum tonight—let's go!" In Maywood, Illinois, the word is circulating, "Open meeting at the Community House tonight on Labor and the War. Want to come and put in your two-cents worth?"

The "Town Hall" idea has swept from Florida to Oregon. Everywhere people are talking with their neighbors about safety, sanitation, new programs for the high school, and the individual's responsibility to his country in wartime.

Gives Direction to Forum

Giving direction to such groups, marshalling their thoughts into channels of worldwide significance, is the program planning service supplied free of charge to any group by the Reader's Digest. Proof of its acceptance is the stupendous increase in its circulation from 400 in October, 1939, to over 30,000 at the present time.

Well-equipped to prepare the pamphlets outlining these programs, is Mildred Henry Russell. For the past two years she has been Chairman of the Department of International Relations for the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs.

"Everything I have ever thought or done has contributed to the preparation of these booklets," smiled Mrs. Russell when I called upon her at her attractive hillside home in Mahwah, New Jersey.

Sunshine streamed into the drawing room through windows hung with sheer white ruffles and wine velvet. Heirloom furniture and walls lined with books made a setting well suited to my gracious hostess.

Mrs. Russell is small and dark, with brilliant coloring, warm brown eyes, and a radiant smile that gives to her expression an animation rarely encountered. In fact, she is so completely feminine that it is difficult to picture her whipping about the state of New Jersey addressing club women on international affairs.

Fine Preparation for Work

"All my life I have been active in study and discussion groups," she continued. "This room has seen some very lively arguments! Also, I can't begin to tell you what a tremendous help my husband has been.

"When our two daughters were small, Franklin was the Owen D. Young Professor of International Law at St. Lawrence University in Canton, N. Y. I spent part of five semesters there with him, leaving Mildred and Ruthie here with my mother and a housekeeper. There I took courses in Constitutional Law, International Law, and European Governments, which have provided an invaluable background for the work I'm now doing."

"And after that?" I prompted.

"I came home and went on bringing up my children," she continued with a fleeting smile of reminiscence. "Then came a day when the girls left the house at 7:10 and returned at 6:00, as day students at a boarding school near by. After that came high school and college, so that I found myself with time for more activity outside my home. And now Mildred is studying at St. Lawrence University Law School and Ruth is at Cornell, so I still have opportunity for this very thrilling program work."

It was quite natural that Mrs. Russell's burning interest in world events should lead her to become International Relations Chairman for the Sixth District of New Jersey for the State Federation of Women's Clubs. While acting in that capacity, she first became connected with the Reader's Digest.

Challenged by Editor

"I have always thought," Mrs. Russell modestly discounted any personal achievement, "that my work with federated womankind has given me an aura of value to those who are interested in the things that federated women are doing."

As a part of her work with New Jersey clubwomen, Mrs. Russell had the responsibility of turning over to Barclay Acheson of the Reader's Digest funds collected for the reclamation of a Macedonian village. On one of her calls at his office, Mr. Acheson picked up a copy of the Reader's Digest, tossed it across the desk to her, and asked, "Can you see any connection between this magazine and women's clubs?"

"Let me think about it," replied Mrs. Russell. So she went home and thought. She did a prodigious amount of thinking. She remembered all of the forums she had led or attended, where the discussion fell flat or spurted off on a tangent (usually right back to babies), chiefly because of the lack of background material and informative direction. She thought of all the clubs, large and small, all over the country, which might be floundering about in the same morass of misdirection. And the result of her meditation and cogitation and reflection was the Reader's Digest Program Planning Service.

Enthusiastically Received

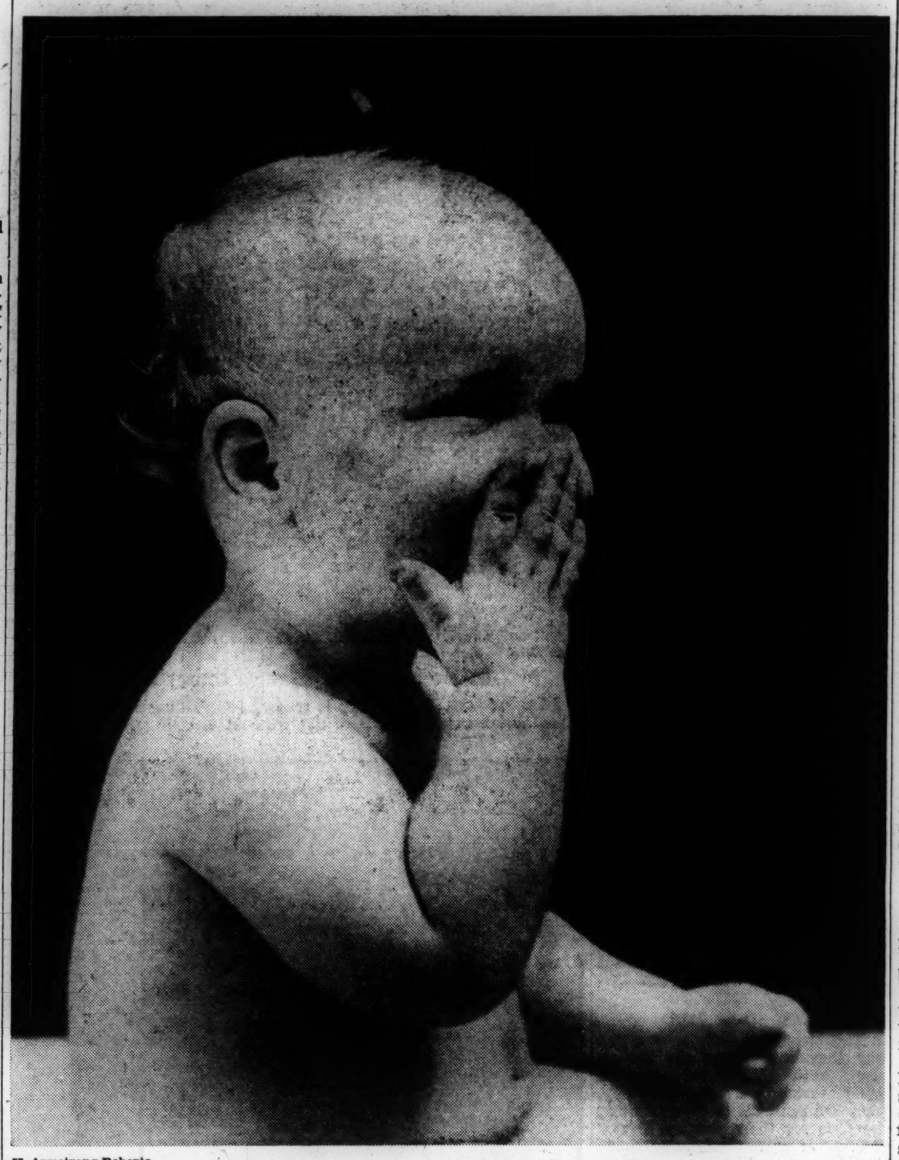
The first issue of the outline for discussion programs, based on articles in the Reader's Digest, was printed in October, 1939, and distributed to women's clubs in Kansas, Maine, Wisconsin and New Jersey. Club leaders in those four states were invited to experiment with those early Program Outlines within their own discussion groups; then to give the Program Service the benefit of their criticisms and suggestions for increasing its usefulness. They responded thoughtfully, constructively. So, it followed, that out of laboratories of experience, club women made a very real contribution to the development of the Reader's Digest Program Service.

The plan caught on like wildfire—and today's circulation of the program pamphlet is just 75 times the original 400.

Indicative of the enthusiasm with which the Reader's Digest Program Outlines are received, is the following letter from the United States Commissioner at Fortuna Ledge, Alaska:

"We are a scattered and heterogeneous bunch of subscribers: dog drivers, aviators, trappers, housewives, game wardens and the like. As a discussion group that holds formal regular meetings, we can't qualify, but as a small unit of conversational excitation that increases to a broad hum when a plane or a dog sled comes in over the winter ice, we enjoy your program planning service. Mail as few booklets as you care to, we can copy them."

Small wonder that Mrs. Russell finds her activity as Program Editor "the most thrilling work in the world."



H. Armstrong Roberts

Things are happy in this household, you can tell it at a glance. And they'll be lively too when this young man is just a little older and can get about by himself. His needs are simple now, but they must be wisely met. In the accompanying article, young mothers of babies just as lovable and happy as he will find helpful information as to how to meet the early needs of their little ones.

Markham Collection Result of Secretary's Care

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Countless memories of the great American poet, Edwin Markham, are recalled by Mrs. Ernest Hamilton, who is responsible for having preserved the rare collection of his letters and manuscripts now on display at the Library of Congress.

Mrs. Hamilton is spending the summer at her home in Wellesley Hills, Mass., which Markham named "The House With the Smiling Face." There she is dividing her time between gardening and completing the biography of the poet, on which she has been at work for many months.

She first met Edwin Markham 25 years ago, soon after she had come from California to New York. When he learned she was interested in writing poetry, he invited her to come to his home on Staten Island and bring some of her poems. He discussed poetry with her, encouraged her in her work and this was the beginning of the warm friendship with him and his wife which grew through the years.

His Business Manager, Too

Ten years later she became his secretary and subsequently his business manager also, taking more and more responsibility toward the latter part of his life. Every summer for 15 years, he spent at the Hamilton home in Wellesley Hills.

"Florence, I want to tell you something," he said to her one day. "Every man or woman of letters after death is forgotten for 50 years. Then someone comes across a letter or a poem and the shout goes up, 'Here was a great man. I don't want that to happen to me. I want you to spread this social doctrine for which I stand."

Whenever he gave her one of his manuscripts, he would say, "Sometime this will be valuable. When I'm gone, people will appreciate it."

It was evident as Mrs. Hamilton quoted his words that they were not the words of a man who desired recognition for himself but rather for that in which he believed.

Many Letters Included

It was with this in mind that she offered to Joseph Auslander, Poetry Consultant of the Library of Congress, the material now on exhibition. Some of it she has given outright and the rest she has lent. The exhibition is built around "The Man With the Hoe." In it are many letters embodying comments on war and the things that make war—oppression, and the unequal distribution of the world's wealth.

"I am a man of peace, but there are times when a man must rise to defend his rights and the rights of the people," he told her.

There are letters with advice to students on methods of work and, most important of all, the "field notes," as he called them, on "The Man With the Hoe."

These, says Mrs. Hamilton, were scribbled in an old black notebook by Markham in 1886 on seeing a reproduction of Millet's painting, "The Man With the Hoe," in Scribner's Magazine. Not until he saw the original painting in 1898, at an exhibition in San Francisco, did the lines flash back to him. He got out the old notebook and completed the poem which is probably the most famous of his works.

One day, when recounting to Mrs. Hamilton the circumstances of his writing it, he went to an old knapsack, got the notebook, tore out the leaf and gave it to her. "Guard this," he admonished. "It is one of the most precious of my possessions. This is the beginning of 'The Man With the Hoe.'"

The New York Times, commenting editorially on the Markham exhibition, asked why someone did not write an adequate biography of the poet and suggested Mrs. Hamilton as the one best qualified to do it. This is just what she is doing, and her design is to reveal not only the towering stature of the writer but the simplicity of the man.

She recalls such characteristic incidents as that on the occasion of the dedication of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C., at which he was to read his great poem on Lincoln. Unaware that a reception committee would meet him at the train, he rode off from the station to the Memorial in a rattling little car belonging to an old friend who had come to greet him.

The baffled reception committee hurried back to the scene of the dedication to report to those in charge of the program the disturbing news that this important guest of honor had failed to arrive. Just then he walked in, to their surprise and great relief, quite unconscious that his resourcefulness in getting there had caused any commotion.

On the Soapbox

They Do Not Belong on City Lots!

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I shall begin my entreaty calmly and with dignity and order—first telling you of the final blow that precipitated this torrent of grievance.

This morning, while eating breakfast, I glanced out of the bay window which overlooks my neighbor's backyard and was surprised to see a workman unloading huge gray boulders from a truck and piling them near the garage. Just then Neighbor Jones came out to give some instructions to the workman and I could not resist going to the side door and calling to him, "Going to build a new garage, Mr. Jones?" And he fairly barked back at me, "No!—Wife wants a rock garden out here."

Out there? My heart sank. Out there, where each summer I have looked upon a changing tapestry of perennial blooms—deep blue and purple irises in May, and in June a hedge of peonies, scarlet and white, and later, phlox against a background of tall, gay hollyhocks. No, no—not there.

And all my dislike of rock gardens surged up within me—not entirely a dislike of rock gardens themselves, but a strong conviction that rock gardens do not belong on "fifty-foot" city lots. A small flat city lot is not the habitat of a rock garden. But in our neighborhood, they are a fad that has spread like dandelions. Just walk down our alley and peek over the fences. In each small yard where once was a blooming, productive flower garden is a pile of gray boulders, from which puny little plants peer out at one and say, "What's all this about?"

And now Mrs. Jones is a victim of this fad and I, being a neighbor, am a victim.

I remember one rock garden that was beautiful. It was in a western city, high above Puget Sound, where the yards were terraced in long slopes by rock walls. In each niche and cranny, Snow-on-the-Mountain bloomed, dazzling white against the dark rocks. And the light of yellow Scottish broom glowed from the deeper crevices where more soil had collected. That was a real rock garden with a reason for its existence.

But these backyard rock gardens have no reason for existing, as far as I can see. They contribute no beauty, no perfume, no bouquets. Let's have a city ordinance to rule them off city lots.

Carrie

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

Garnish Cold Soups Daintily

A cold soup attractively garnished makes a dainty dish for a hot summer day. There are many ways of serving cold summer soups to give them added appeal.

Sprinkle fruit soups with finely chopped mint; decorate service plates with fresh grape, geranium, or flower leaves from the garden as a setting for cream soups; give color to clear consommes with lemon segments dipped in chopped parsley. Perhaps you have some of those charming little French casseroles or colored pottery bowls.

Glass lends an aesthetic quality to fruit soups, while your own copper-clad kitchenware, used as a tureen, will provide a sense of summer casualness to cold bisques and cream soups.

Cold Orange Soup

2 cups orange juice
¼ cup lemon juice
1 tablespoon lime juice
¼ cup sugar or honey
1 tablespoon gelatin
¼ cup hot water
¼ cup cold water
1 cup diced oranges

Dissolve the gelatin in hot water. Then add the cold water, orange, lemon, lime juice, and sugar. Chill in the refrigerator for several hours and before serving add the diced oranges. Serve with a sprinkling of finely chopped fresh mint.

Simple Layette and Well-Planned Nursery Are First Needs of the New Baby

This is the first of a series of six articles for young mothers to be published on the Today's Woman Page of The Christian Science Monitor on consecutive Tuesdays, giving them helpful information on the care and feeding of babies through the first year. The writer, Cathryn S. Keith, is a Christian Science nurse, specializing in baby cases.

By Cathryn S. Keith
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In planning a layette for baby you have probably enjoyed looking through the infants' wear departments of the stores. The shops are full of exquisite baby accessories, aren't they? But you will be wise if you resist the temptation to buy an elaborate layette. Choose instead garments which are simple, dainty, and easy to launder.

Regardless of the climate, an all-cotton layette is best, as you can use the little wool sweaters or sacques for additional warmth. You will find that cotton garments have many advantages—they may be boiled, do not shrink, are more comfortable for baby, and are much cheaper. For diapers, there is a variety of materials from which to choose. Of these, the gauze diaper has two distinct advantages—stains are more easily removed, and they dry very quickly. It is best to buy the large size (22x44) so that one set of diapers will last throughout the diaper period.

"Musts" for the New Baby

The articles listed below are the necessities; leave the frills to your relatives and friends who love to buy gifts for the new baby. Here is the "must" list:

Four short-sleeved shirts, size two; four sleeveless bands, size two; four straight cotton bands, if your baby is born at home (these may be made from four layers of fine cheesecloth and should measure 4"x18"); four dozen gauze diapers (22"x44"); four cotton knit nightgowns, size six months; two slips, two dresses (the long open-down-the-front model is most convenient and attractive for the tiny baby); three kimonos; two triangular moisture-proof diapers (rubberless, so he can wear them day and night); two cardigan sweaters or sacques; one bonnet; bunting for the winter baby; two afghans or pick-up blankets; two cotton flannelet receiving blankets; two bibs; two quilted pads to completely cover crib or bassinet mattress; two small rubber sheets; four small gauze pads; one down pillow with two slips; four crib sheets; cotton sleeping bag; pair of wool crib blankets; dainty spread; window screen; scales, and bottle warmer.

In my next article I will discuss baby's bath, which is one of the pleasant activities of his day. Here is a list of articles you will need in bathing him:

A sweet-smelling baby oil put up especially for this purpose is preferred rather than olive oil and will not stain the baby's clothes; castile soap; Q-tips for nostrils and ears; pound of absorbent cotton; baby powder; box of assorted safety pins; package of sterilized gauze squares for the cord dressing; brush and comb; manicure scissors; pottie with rubber ring; bathinette with rack for supporting the baby in the tub; cloth bath apron; four wash cloths, and four large towels.

Planning the Nursery

It is in the nursery that baby will first become conscious of his surroundings, so the room should exemplify those qualities of peace, orderliness, and harmony which you want him to express. It is desirable for him to have a room to himself, so we shall assume this is possible.

You do not need to repaper a room with a nursery paper to make it into an attractive one for the baby. He will love any figured paper, so a suitable room may be transformed into one he will enjoy by the addition of a frieze of gay children's pictures. This may be made by mounting pictures from magazines. Children love new pictures, so when he is older change these from time to time and hang them at his eye level. Many valuable lessons may be taught through them.

Scatter rugs on the bare floor or linoleum make an excellent floor covering, but should be removed when baby ventures to take his first steps. It is best not to wax the floor during the creeping and toddling stage.

The window treatment should allow the maximum amount of sunlight to pour into the room. Dainty white tie-back curtains are most attractive. The curtains should come just to the window-sill, so that when he is toddling about he will not be tempted to pull on them. Dark window shades are helpful in prolonging the period of the afternoon nap.

As to satisfactory sleeping arrangements for the baby, you will probably find the large size crib with an inexpensive bassinet the best for the first six or eight weeks. The bassinet with folding legs is especially good as you may use it later as a traveling basket for the car. If you do not plan to have a bassinet, make a dainty curtain to line the sides of the crib to protect the baby from direct air during the first few weeks. A firm waterproof mattress is a good investment. In fact, if you are carefully budgeting your layette and nursery expenses, buy a cheaper crib and a better mattress.

Convenient Arrangement

In addition to the crib and bathinette, the following articles for the nursery will add to your convenience and baby's comfort:

A large chest of drawers (a combination chest and wardrobe may be more satisfactory if there is no closet in the room; a folding screen; comfortable chair with low arms; small table adjacent to chair for bottle warmer, feeding tray, etc.; softly shaded lamp; electric heater; covered diaper pail; and laundry bag.

Later you will want to add the play pen to the nursery equipment and, at about five months, the high chair and toy box or shelves.

Place the crib in the most sheltered part of the room with the folding screen arranged to keep direct breezes off of baby during the cold weather. Arrange the other furniture in the position you find most convenient so that the room you prepare for this very special young member of the family is dainty and restful.

Needs a Carriage, Too

During the first six months he will spend approximately six hours a day sleeping or lying in his carriage, so it should be a comfortable one with well-padded sides and hood to protect him from strong winds, and roomy enough to allow freedom of movement. The carriage should have a well-fitted, firm mattress; a pillow is not a satisfactory substitute because of the length of time he is in his carriage.

Webster defines the word nursery in part as a place where "growth or development is promoted, a place for training, educating, developing, or the like." You will find that the nursery is indeed the very center of your baby's life during the first few years where you will teach him many helpful lessons in orderliness, poise, and obedience.

Most Dried Fruits 'Frozen' For Army and Lend Lease

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Government has frozen the entire 1942 production of dried apples, apricots, peaches, pears, prunes, and grapes (raisins) in the hands of packers, to make them available for the Army, Navy and lend-lease shipment.

The freeze order issued by the War Production Board applied also to the carryover from the 1941 crop.

Supplies not purchased by the Government will be made available for civilians, WPB said. In addition, the entire 1942 crop of muscat, sultana, and Thompson seedless grapes was ordered diverted into the production of raisins. These California varieties are the principal ones from which raisins are made, and none of them may now be used for shipment as fresh fruit.

"Estimated military and lend-lease requirements for some fruits equal or exceed indicated 1942 production," WPB's announcement said. "Requirements for other fruits are heavy.

"Therefore it is felt necessary to set aside the entire production of the six dried fruits as a safeguard against any crop failures or increases in military or lend-lease requirements. The entire crop of raisin-variety grapes in California is being diverted into raisins to assure a sufficient supply for the armed forces and some stocks for civilians."

Under the new order, packers are required to earmark for Government purchase their entire present inventories of the six dried fruits and to report their supplies to WPB. If the fruit has not been purchased or allocated by WPB within 60 days after the reports are in, packers may sell it for civilian consumption.

In addition, packers must set aside and report any fresh fruits purchased for drying and any new dried fruit inventories acquired within the next year.

The initial report must be filed by Sept. 1, with the additional reports following at semi-monthly intervals.

Packers west of the Mississippi River were instructed to report to the WPB regional office in San Francisco and those east of the Mississippi with the Administrator of Order M-205, War Production Board, Washington.

WPB promised to adjust releases for civilian sale, in so far as feasible, to permit all packers to sell at substantially the same proportion of their output to total production.

Wanted—Canine Volunteers

By the Associated Press

New York

Man, harassed by his own kind, seeks once again his most faithful friend, the dog.

Uncle Sam is whistling for 125,000 dogs for the armed forces—not as mascots for soldiers and sailors but for the help the dogs can give in the war effort.

Any canine volunteers will find it a dog's life. They'll have to stand watch, do a lot of guard work, maybe flush the enemy from cover. About the only advantage over a sentry's job is that Rover won't have to learn the manual of arms.

His master's voice may be the bark of a top sergeant or a petty officer. Although the Army Quartermaster General has charge of the recruiting and training of the new canine corps, the Army has promised to allocate some to the Navy and Coast Guard.

Of course, Rover will have to pass certain tests. The Army says he must be at least 18 inches in height at the shoulder. There's no discrimination against the cherished American mutt. Just so he's "of suitable type and temperament," says the Army. The temperament qualification means the dog must not be shy of noise or storms. Age limits are one to five years, except in cases of individual dogs of known ability.

The Army has set up a reception and training center for the Canine Corps at Front Royal Quartermaster Depot, Va. At present, however, applications for enlistment are to be made through Dogs for Defense, Inc., 22 East Sixtieth Street, New York City, or its regional directors elsewhere in the country.

Additional training centers will be set up as soon as possible, the Army says. Both amateur and professional dog trainers will be added to the Army Specialist Corps.

Piccolo Player

By the Associated Press

New York

Success has crowned the Army's transcontinental search for a woman piccolo player for the Waac's new 29-piece band.

Maj. Allyne M. Freeman, recruiting officer of the Second Service Command, reported that Miss Mary B. Nissly, of Lancaster, Pa., would fill requirements. Miss Nissly is a music supervisor of the Lancaster township schools.

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Vast Correspondence 'University' for British Prisoners Of War in Enemy Lands Carried On From Oxford

By G. F. Timpson
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oxford, Eng.

The Educational Department of the Red Cross and St. John War Organization has become what is virtually a university for British and Imperial Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees in enemy hands. Housed in the New Bodleian Library at Oxford, and under the direction of the Master of Balliol College, Oxford, it had already, by the end of May, 1942, records of 17,355 students who had applied, either directly by or through relatives in Britain, for books, study courses and advice.

By that date 69,396 books had been sent abroad, either for camp libraries, organized classes or lone students, and a central library of 50,000 volumes covering 71 subjects is also being built up in Geneva, whence books can be sent in ten days or so to most camps. This library will be constantly replenished from Oxford. Already £1,000 a month is being spent on books, a sum double that allocated by the Red Cross and St. John Organization. Universities, colleges, schools and the university presses have made generous grants of or for books, but the work can reach its full possibilities only if more funds are forthcoming.

Rooms in the New Bodleian Library are provided free of charge, and the very considerable task of devising courses for students, supplying them with information about careers, and arranging for examinations, is carried out gratuitously by about 100 educational experts and some fifty examining bodies. Correspondence, card indexing and general organization are entrusted to a small permanent staff, while the books are packed and despatched by Messrs. Blackwell, whose famous bookshop adjoins the New Bodleian.

Works With Geneva Comité

The department works in close co-operation with the Comité Consultatif at Geneva, on which sit representatives of the Bureau International d'Education, the International Red Cross, the International Y. M. C. A. and the European Student Relief Fund: these last three bodies have direct access to the camps. The International Student Service in Britain helps by passing on requests for books and study courses and by collecting money and books from universities. The far-reaching connections which make the work possible are obtained and maintained largely by the work of Miss E. Herdman, M. A.

The opportunities of prisoners and internees for study vary greatly. One officers' camp, Oflag VI. B., has been able to found a "University" of its own, divided into six faculties—agriculture, arts, commerce and industry, engineering, languages, and law. "It has," writes the officer in charge, "about 20 sub-divisions: Arts cover history, English and philosophy as well as the more practical forms; there are 22 languages being taught—even Albanian and Tamil." At a camp for other ranks, Stalag VIII. B., there is a school under a peacetime headmaster and 41 experienced tutors, all prisoners of war. Daily classes are attended by 987 men, and many more who are out on working parties are studying under its guidance. "As you are probably aware," writes the headmaster, "the growth of the school has been helped considerably by your aid in regard to books; without these it could never have been a success."

Free Camps Less Fortunate

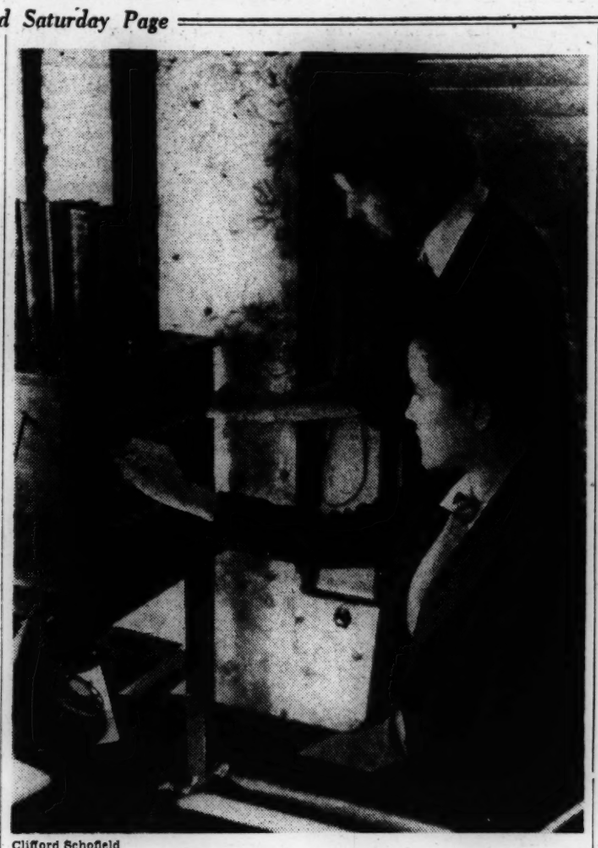
Such camps as the above are helped mainly by the supply of books and paper—the latter commodity most difficult to obtain in Europe—but the major problem of the department lies in assisting men who have to work on their own or in classes formed with its help. The range and variety of subjects dealt with covers, not only all the usual departments of university and technical education, but preparation for careers in such highly specialized work as diamond - boring, occupational therapy, jute manufacture, campanology and trichology. Since April 1942 arrangements have been completed with some 50 university and professional and technical examining bodies for the conduct of their examinations in prisoners' camps: The scripts to be marked in Britain and accorded full recognition for certificates. The external register of the University of London and his staff gave generously offered to collect all examination papers and despatch them. The examining bodies have in most cases agreed to waive all fees and to adapt the dates of examinations to the needs of prisoners.

The first examination under this plan has already been held. The papers having been sent on by the Red Cross Department for marking to the Institute of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

Oxford Honors School

The most interesting development of all is the drawing up by two dons of the Oxford Honors School of English Literature, of a special course in their subject for Prisoners of War and Internees. This course involves the careful study of 300 books; it will be completed by an examination, for success in which the university has agreed to award a diploma or certificate.

Great numbers of letters from prisoners, internees and their relatives bear witness to the immense value of this work, which for thousands of men is changing a barren wilderness into a fruitful field of progress and enlightenment.



Clifford Schofield

A Well Trained Secretary Can Run a Switchboard

Business schools seeking to train their students for the more responsible positions give them secretarial training "plus." That is, they realize that young people who are to be useful and forward looking in their business jobs must know many things besides shorthand and typewriting. They must know, for instance, how to dress, how to receive business callers. And they must know how to do a variety of office tasks, for the office may be small or it may be useful to be able to fill in. Graduates of the Fisher School, Boston, for example, all have switchboard training.

Successful Letter Writing: Cheerfulness Attracts

Ninth of 26 Daily Articles

By Aline E. Hower
Professional Letter Counselor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Good cheer attracts, awakens, produces.

Advoid gloomy words in letters.

Frequently found in business letters, what do you think the word "unfortunately" produced in word association tests? Thoughts like sick, poor, unable, bad, sad, afraid, helpless, bad break, etc. When a situation is not too happy, putting the word "unfortunately" only emphasizes the difficulty.

Disappointed, neglected, frankly, failed, sorry, alleged, insist, dislike, and impossible—have a similar effect.

"I don't see anything gloomy about 'frankly,'" challenged one businessman. But did you ever see anything happy follow the word?

"How can we avoid the word 'sorry' in a letter of condolence?" asked another. Lincoln's letter to Mrs. Bixby, considered one of the finest examples of modern letter writing, did not use the word a single time:

"I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and useless must be any word of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage your bereavement and leave you only the cherished memories of the loved and lost and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom."

Accuracy

The genial traffic manager of a large paper mill started a letter, "We are sorry about the damage in transit." "I AM sorry," he insisted. But was he? The word sorry looks backward. This gentleman was earnestly trying to help the situation. Would he not have been more accurate, reassuring, and pleasing had he started his letter, "We are concerned to learn of the damage in transit"?

Instead of saying "Unfortunately we cannot," phrase it, "We should like to be able—but—."

Saying it the cheerful instead of the gloomy way does not mean overdoing it, or using bad judgment, "Thank you so much for your request to cancel your order."

Although we should be willing to admit mistakes, condemning ourselves gets us nowhere. Avoid putting yourself on the defensive.

Do not call yourself or your company names. Do not refer to your service as "terrible," "negligent," "careless," "poor," "thoughtless," etc. Do not emphasize the reader's inconvenience, delay, lack of good service, etc. Doing these things only tends to stress the trouble and make it seem worse.

Rather show your concern about the condition and emphasize what you are doing to correct it.

Commend the reader for his promptness, completeness, or any other good quality in writing you about a situation, or for his patience in bearing with it. Approval of the reader (and that means sincere approval, of course) is far more pleasing to him than condemnation of yourself.

Improvement Nonetheless

Everyone does not seem to agree with the wisdom of avoiding gloomy words. Like the whiskered phraseology, the gloomy words seem to want to stick.

For instance, a good customer, a large life insurance company writes good humoredly:

"One of our correspondents said that he wondered if it would be necessary for us to start a letter in this fashion: 'Hurrah for you! Your insurance has lapsed. Ain't it grand?'

"Another wondered whether or not in replying to a very caustic, if not vitriolic, attack upon the company for some sin of omission or commission, we would have to start the letter by saying: 'Thank you so much, Mr. Smith, for calling us a bunch of cutthroats.'"

These good people will have their little joke, but an analysis of their voluminous correspondence shows a remarkable improvement as the result of changing to cheerful wording!

Look for Number 10 in the News Columns Tomorrow

"I'll Take Pie, Thanks"

Perhaps Junior never served out pies before. Perhaps he never helped at home with household chores. Camp breaks down those notions that boys just don't help with housework. In a camp where all the boys have special tasks, or where some of the boys work for part of their expenses by serving in the camp dining room or doing other housekeeping tasks, the youngsters gain in many ways. This happy youngster is a camper at The Toltecs, a camp for 60 boys in the Toltec Hills, Weston, Conn.

World Federation of Education Associations Holds Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Educational leaders from 22 states including Oregon, California, and Texas, and from Peru, S. A., Mexico, Cuba and Porto Rico are considering the subject of Post-war Peace in a five weeks Institute under the auspices of the World Federation of Educational Associations on the campus of beautiful American University of this city.

Authorized by Congress in 1898 and dedicated by President Woodrow Wilson in 1914, the University was originally designed for training in the foreign services, but later was ceded to private control and now under the leadership of President Paul Douglas has about 1,800 in service students preparing largely for departmental work.

The Peace Institute under the leadership of Dr. Paul Monroe, president of W. F. E. A., and former serviceman in China under the Boxer Rebellion indemnity, is giving three basic seminars on different aspects of postwar problems.

Full Program

Mr. Jan Hostie, formerly legal adviser of the Belgian Foreign Office and Secretary General of the International Rhineland Commission, conducts the seminar on problems of health and feeding, moral rebuilding, domestic material rebuilding and general economic reconstruction in each country, as well as problems in long range planning.

The evaluation of machinery and means for international co-operation as the League of Nations, the International Labor Office and the World Court is being ably treated by Mrs. Laura Puffer Morgan of Boston, a member of the Governing Board of Research at Geneva.

Backgrounds of the present war are being considered by Dr. Harold Smith of the history department of American University.

Ambassadors and Ministers of China, India, the Philippines, Great Britain, Free France, Norway, Holland, Greece, Jugoslavia, and Latin America and the League of Nations Secretariat are giving lectures on conditions in their several countries.

Thus equipped the members of the sessions are prepared on their return to their educational duties to give effective aid to their students in plans for building their World of Tomorrow.

After The War

Previous meetings of W. F. E. A. have been held in Japan and in Pan American countries in the interest of the Good Neighbor policy. Plans are being made to conduct institutes similar to this one in Jugoslavia and other European countries as soon as war conditions permit.

With excursions to points of interest about the nation's Capital and social functions in honor of the distinguished guest speakers, the members of the Institute anticipate a pleasant and profitable vacation at America's key city.

George Washington Carver: His Greatness As A Teacher Lies in His Confidence in Man

By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No schoolroom in America, it is safe to say, is more open to the people who need it than is the Agriculture Experiment Station headed by Dr. George Washington Carver at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

It was Booker T. Washington, great Negro realist in education, who induced Dr. Carver to join in the work for the youth of his race which he was undertaking at Tuskegee sixty-odd years ago.

The boy George Carver, born of slave parents, as a baby traded for a horse and taken into the home of kindly white people disposed to give room to his eagerness for learning, had learned from field and wood the deep economy of trees and flowers. From such informal schooling he graduated, determined not only to forward the Negro's freedom by getting a good academic education for himself, but also by taking some part in the work of educating his people.

Therefore, when he arrived at Tuskegee and saw at once the poverty of the people farming the Black Belt and saw also the poverty of the soil they worked, he was caught up in the opportunity he faced to meet their fundamental need. With a zeal almost evangelical, he began right off to try to turn them from cotton-growing to peanut-planting.

For there was a large market awaiting peanuts, and besides, it was a plant good for the soil, to enrich it.

Reluctantly the Negro farmers followed him. They raised so many peanuts that presently there was no market for them.

Their confidence in the new teacher at Tuskegee seemed betrayed.

But Dr. Carver went, as he would say, to the Creator. And from Him who gave the inspiration for directing the farmers thereabouts to new pursuits, came the needed answer.

New Uses For the Peanut

After weeks alone in his laboratory, where he had only the crudest sort of equipment to use, Dr. Carver came forth with uses for the peanut that opened up market after market for the planter.

It is not to be wondered at that this man, born a slave, has become the familiar of the world's savants and the recipient of medals and doctorates from many learned societies. His friend Thomas A. Edison once offered him the great facilities of the New Jersey Edison Laboratory for his work. But Dr. Carver has always considered that his field was the remediable ignorance of the poor Southern white and the poorer Negro. The results of his unselfish researches have reached, however, world-wide significance.

To Dr. Carver, man is unutterably worthy. Every farmer for miles around Tuskegee and millions within pamphlet-reading distance have felt the liberating influence of his constant effort to teach people how to use for their benefit what they have at hand.

Anyone who knows how the Southern sharecropper struggles against poverty of the soil can fancy what it means to him to learn from Dr. Carver how to use materials otherwise wasted, for the rebuilding of his soil. Anyone who knows how millions in certain backward Southern areas have lived on little else than field peas and corn meal can picture what it must mean to them to be taught the possibilities of varied diet.

Museum Display

A museum display housed in a building commemorative of Dr. Carver's service tells vividly, movingly, how his genius has taught the farmers thereabout how to turn products usually counted worthless to good account—how paper may come from Southern pine, how starch may come from the sweet potato, road blocks from cotton, insulation board from pecan shells, and so on.

"We are on the verge of a great purification," he told me when I asked him how, in the light of his long career dedicated to service, he regarded world events.

And when I commented that his labors must have seemed arduous, considering how alone and against prejudice he worked most of the time, he denied it emphatically.

"No, I am just an interpreter. I have only to listen for God's voice, and to do what He tells me."

Through the Editor's Window

Orderliness: A True and False Test

By Mallicent Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Orderliness is one of the sweetest and loveliest of qualities. When rightly unfolding it brings out harmony and worth. But like most qualities of a spiritual nature, it has its false counterpart and it is of this I am moved to speak.

The other day I had to examine a certain body of subject matter which proved to be full of imperfections and unimportant premises. Yet it was elaborately arranged in complete outline form with A, B and C subheads, 1, 2, and 3 parts, footnotes, bibliography and all the rest. And the point is that many people were impressed by it—people who would be quick to see its imperfections if it had not been presented in so orderly a form.

We are sometimes deceived by mere physical order and arrangement. Inconsequential material has no other kind of order—for inconsequential material cannot express true or spiritual orderliness, an orderliness that is essentially a right unfoldment of ideas.

But there is a vast amount of A, B, and C business in the world dressing up in concise patterns something not worth the arrangement, and presenting it most impressively.

On a big scale the present Nazi setup is an outstanding example. In fact, faced with the Nazi picture, we all of us ought to be awake by now to the mesmeric appeal inherent in an elaborate pattern of mere physical order, and alert to test and examine it for meaning and worth.

On a small scale the many masters' and doctors' theses come to mind. Some, of course, have significance, but some are mere husks of elaborate arrangement. The degree candidate and, one is tempted to deduce, the examining professor alike, are sometimes deceived into thinking that unimportant material thrown into this kind of outline and pattern has of necessity real worth.

Between the two extremes are many other examples. These are days when we are waking to many truths. Let us then not be deceived by mere physical order and arrangement. It may clothe a home that lacks warmth and true affection, an office desk at which sits an automaton, a system of work or teaching that is mighty bare of real ideas and purpose.

* * *

On the other hand, true spiritual orderliness, an expression of harmony, cannot be physically disarranged. The well-thought-out plan, the rightly founded system of by-laws, the household that bespeaks a harmony and co-operation beautiful to contemplate—have pattern, order, harmonious arrangement.

How to know them? We can. Doesn't it depend upon what we look for first? If, in the classroom or Sunday class, where every child is in his seat, answering in turn, we think all is perfect merely because all conform, we are not looking deep enough. If, on the other hand, they conform because conforming actually expresses a unity and co-operation that is a natural part of what they are experiencing, then one has the reality and not the counterfeit.

What a lot of junk is presented in deceptive patterns of order. We can be free of this form of pressure salesmanship. If awake to it we shall be better citizens—and more able thinkers. And we shall recognize and learn to express true orderliness all the more surely for being able to detect the false.

A Tuesday Column

Youth Round Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Illinois

Dear Chairman:

Thank you for presenting so many interesting meetings, and a thank you, too, for The Christian Science Monitor's stimulating article about the group of "friendly mothers" who extend friendship to Chinese American girls.

I did not realize until then that I was an isolationist so far as friendship was concerned. For the last three years I have been a reader of The Christian Science Monitor, and through reading it have been acquiring an international political point of view. Yet it was not until yesterday that I realized that I wanted international friendships, too, such as Miss L. R. and other contributors speak of in the Round Table. I should like very much to write to Round Tablers the world over and to share experiences with them.

The Monitor, swimming and walking, music and dancing, writing and advertising—these are some of my interests.

It is with a genuine thrill that I look forward to having friends everywhere instead of merely in Chicago. Thank you again for the opportunity the Round Table offers in leavening distances and borders and backgrounds.

(Miss) E. H. F.

A Tuesday Column

Son Said, Be Sure To Smile, Mother

Rochester, New York

Dear Editor:

I love the Education Page in The Christian Science Monitor and never miss your "Window" column. I am writing to tell you how very much I enjoyed Tuesday, July 28 "Mom, She Doesn't Smile."

I have recently been appointed in the Sunday School for summer months, my first experience. One of the first of the thoughts came to me was, "Smile no matter what!" A smile covers so much, makes one feel comfortable.

My son, 13 years old, has attended the Christian Science Sunday School since two years of age. In trying to be helpful in my new appointment he said, "Mom, if ever you have to be a bit firm, be sure to laugh a little after, or they'll think you're cross." What sound advice! Just a little smile, but what it can do for us all. It's a passport in life. A good laugh or a smile has saved the day many a time. Too bad we all don't indulge more. Its cost is so small, but what dividends!

(Mrs.) R. E. R.

Essential

There are certain attitudes, ideals, fields of knowledge, skills, and appreciations that are essential for any person who would be educated. Attainment of these is even more important than getting the pre-professional training which prepares for a career. A student should not monopolize his time with those courses which lead only to a particular job—for in the open professions most of the particular tools of the trade can be better obtained by persons with a background of general education. The record bears this out.

The Emory Alumnus

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See Also
SATURDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 250,000
Previous day's sales 209,941
1942 volume to date 61,933,519
1941 volume to date 85,809,259

Stock Prices Fractionally Higher Today

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—Stocks whipped up a little recovery interest in today's market without the benefit of much outstanding bullish news.

Some thought the Allied landing in the Japanese-infested Colomons may have propped speculative courage to a certain extent, but the outcome of the air-naval battle in this sector remained in doubt. Others talked of the market being a trifle oversold and the opinion again was heard that the crises in Russia and India may have been partly discounted. Forecasts of a more lenient tax bill were helpful.

At any rate, trends were irregularly important at the opening and, with realings slightly more active, quotations hardened later in most departments. While modest fractional advances were the rule in the closing hour, scattered gains of a point or so were in evidence.

Transfers for the full proceedings were around 250,000 shares.

Among stocks edging into new high ground for the year were Schenley, National Distillers, and Purity Bakeries. In front the greater part of the time were du Pont, American Can, Electric Auto-Lite, Allied Chemical, U. S. Steel, Santa Fe, American Telephone, Standard Oil of Indiana, Sears Roebuck, Dow Chemical, Eastman Kodak, U. S. Rubber common and preferred, Warner Bros., Paramount, Pepsi-Cola, Chrysler, American Airlines, and Eastern Air Lines.

Occasional backwardness was displayed by Woolworth, J. C. Penney, Pullman, International Nickel, and Union Carbide.

Curb issues getting support included Gulf Oil, Mesabi Iron, Insurance Co. of North America, and Sherwin Williams. Backward were Driver-Harris, Brewster Aero, and Pennroad.

On the big board additional special offerings were announced, these supposedly coming from an estate in liquidation. While several met with a rather friged response, 10,000 share of Procter & Gamble were quickly taken at 47¾ while 1,600 Norfolk & Western at 154 were sold in 15 minutes. A block of 3,000 Wrigley at 49½ was disposed of before noon. On the other hand, last week's Liggett & Myers "B" "Special" was hanging fire and an offering of a block of Hercules Powder was withdrawn.

Some Bonds Rise

Bond market prices tended to improve in spots today near the final hour.

Detroit Edison 3s, Goodrich 4¼s, Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s and American & Foreign Power 5s were among issues coming over to the advancing side after a morning of indifferent performance.

U. S. Governments showed no signs of life as interest in existing obligations was eclipsed by the efforts to market the new 2½ per cent Treasury tap issue.

Uruguay adjustment 3¾s ran up nearly 2 points at one time but most other foreign bonds held in a narrow range.

Gasoline Stocks Decline Further In Week of Aug. 1

NEW YORK (AP)—Total stores of gasoline continued to decline in the week ended Aug. 1 while light and heavy fuel oil supplies advanced, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

Total finished and unfinished gasoline stocks dipped 957,000 barrels during the week to 81,324,000, compared with 82,281,000 a week ago and 84,668,000 a year ago.

The supply of distillates (light fuel oil) was up 1,564,000 barrels to 37,530,000 while residual, (heavy fuel oil), was up 567,000 barrels to 78,383,000.

Average crude production in the United States decreased 307,550 barrels to 3,383,050 daily compared with 3,695,250 a year ago.

Crude runs to stills advanced 14,000 barrels to a daily average of 3,672,000 compared with 3,658,000 last week. Estimated refining operations were at 78.4 per cent of capacity against 78.1 per cent the previous week.

Estimated total gasoline production advanced 274,000 barrels to 11,138,000 compared with 10,864,000 last week.

Grain Prices Wipe Out Early Losses

CHICAGO, Aug. 11 (AP)—Grain futures and soybeans, after declining during the first half hour on the government's report of huge crop prospects, today rallied to close at about the same level as yesterday's finish.

The slump at the opening failed to bring out much liquidation, a fact which was considered encouraging to the buying side. Wheat led the subsequent advance, other grains displaying less recuperative power. Trading quieted to a slow pace near the close.

London Stock Market Is Firm

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP)—The stock market closed firm today after more active trading.

Industrials ended generally higher with home rails quiet but steady, oils firm and Kaffirs recovered from the previous session.

British funds were slightly higher and foreign bonds selectively firmer.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	1	45	45	45	— ½
48¾	41½	Acme Stl (3)	1	43	43	43	A'g 6
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	3	6½	6⅜	6½	
21	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	2	21	21	21	
12⅞	10	Addressog ¾e	13	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	6	33½	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	2	2	2	2	
⅜	⅛	Allegheny Cp	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 8
5⅞	3½	Allegh pf xw	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	A'g 4
6	3½	All'gpf$3.0ww	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	A'g 8
22¾	16	Alleg LS1.2ae	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
5⅛	3¾	Allen Ind (1g)	2	4	4	4	
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	131⅞	131⅞	131⅞	+1⅜
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10	10	10	Jul 24
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ⅜e	2	13	12⅞	13	
6⅛	4	Allied St .30e	3	5	4⅞	5	
81	6	Allied St pf 5	1	67	67	67	Jul 30
30½	22	Allis-C M ½pe	5	23	23	23	+ ⅛
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾4e	1	17	17	17	— ¼
1½	¾	Amal Leather	1	¾	¾	¾	A'g 7
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ½$k	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 29
57	43	Amerada Pet 2	1	54	53	54	A'g 10
23⅛	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½pg	22	38⅜	37¾	38	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	A'g 7
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 22
33	23	Am Br Sh .60a	2	24½	24½	24½	A'g 10
1⅞	1⅛	Am Cable & R	1	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
70½	56⅜	Am Can 2¾e	1	65½	64½	65⅛	+1¼
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	164½	164½	164½	A'g 10
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ½
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½pe	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	— ¾
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	1	17	17	17	A'g 10
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	107	107	107	Jul 27
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	87	87	87	A'g 8
5½	3⅞	Am Colortype	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	A'g 6
22¾	14¼	AmCSug 1⅓e	6	16½	16¾	16⅜	A'g 10
10⅝	8⅞	Am Distill	2	10½	10½	10½	
1	⅝	Am Ecaus Til	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 5
6	3¼	Am Europ .40g	1	4	4	4	A'g 6
22	16¼	Am Export 1e	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Jul 25
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
24½	16¼	Am FP6pf .90k	6	24	23¾	23¾	+ ½
28¼	18⅞	AFP$7pf1.05k	3	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2pf	7	2⅛	2	2⅛	A'g 4
32	21	Am-H SS 1¾pe	3	28¾	28	28¾	+ ⅛
5½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	7	2½	2½	2½	A'g 10
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Jul 17
49¾	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	1	48	48	48	
2	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
31½	25	Am Ice pf	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	A'g 6
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	2	3⅜	3¼	3¼	A'g 8
7	5¼	Am Inv III .80	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	4	7¾	7½	7½	+ ⅛
89½	65	Am Lo pf 3½pk	2	78¼	78	78	— ¾
11½	9½	Am M&F .40e	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	A'g 8
5¼	4	Am M & Met	2	5	5	5	A'g 10
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
26¼	15⅛	APL$6pf2$ak	5	15¾	15⅝	15¾	
22	12½	APL$5pf2.19k	5	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	18	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
12	9½	Am R M .70e	1	10	9⅞	9⅞	
6⅜	4¾	Am Saf R ¾ae	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
9	6¾	Am Seat ½pe	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	A'g 7
45	35½	Am Smelt (2)	6	38¼	37¾	38¼	+ ⅛
47	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	144	144	144	A'g 7
35	29	Am Snuff2.20e	1	34	34	34	+ ½
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl F 1¾	1	18	17¾	18	+ ⅜
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½e	6	10½	10¼	10½	A'g 10
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	2	9½	9½	9½	A'g 5
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	16½	16½	16½	A'g 8
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	3	85⅝	85½	85½	−1
21½	17¾	Am Sm Tob 1a	8	21⅝	20¾	21⅝	+2⅛
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	6	117¾	117⅛	117⅛	+ ⅛
49¾	33½	Am Tob 1¾ae	4	41	40½	40½	— ¾
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	13	43	42½	42½	−1
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	132½	132½	133½	— ½
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
28½	22	Am Visc 1½e	5	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	A'g 10
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	10	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf 6	1	42	42	42	A'g 6
5½	3¾	Am Woolen	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 10
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 4k	1	54½	54½	54½	+2
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf3¾k	1	43	43	43	A'g 5
28⅝	22⅜	Anacon (1¼e)	8	25¾	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
17	12⅜	Anchor H .30e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	A'g 7
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ½pe	4	9	9	9	Jul 23
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 5
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M1½pe	2	32	32	32	A'g 7
111⅝	107⅝	Arm Del pf 7	2	108	108	108	A'g 5
41⅜	23¼	Armour III	12	23¾	23¼	23¼	
67½	51	Arm pr pf4½ak	1	52½	52½	52½	— ½
66	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	A'g 1
29	21	Armstrong ¾ae	5	26	25¼	26	+ ¾
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅓2e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	A'g 10
4¼	1⅝	Artloom .15e	1	4	4	4	A'g 5
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	12	5¼	5¼	5¼	A'g 10
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	69¼	69¼	69¾	+1¾
63	53	As DG 2pf 7k	1	60	60	60	A'g 10
26½	20	Associates I 2	5	26⅛	26½	26½	A'g 7
43½	27½	Atchison 3½pe	21	42¼	41½	42¼	+1
70	60¼	At T&SF pf 5	3	67	66¾	67	+ ½
27¼	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	4	26½	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅜
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	A'g 5
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½pe	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	A'g 6
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	2	101	101	101	A'g 4
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp ½pe	1	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	46¼	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	Jul 22
70	43	Atlas Pw 1½pe	1	47	47	47	Jul 23
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	3	2	1⅞	2	A'g 3
4⅛	⅜	Aviat Cp .10e	1	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	

B

14¼	9¾	Bald Loco ct	2	11	11	11	
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	4	3⅛	3	3	
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	A'g 10
10¼	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	A'g 10
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jul 28
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	2	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
21⅜	15½	Bayuk C 1¾e	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	A'g 10
25¾	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	24½	24½	24½	A'g 7
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	80½	80½	80½	A'g 7
7½	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	5	7½	7½	7½	A'g 1
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ¾
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Avia 3e	2	31	31	31	— ¾
14	9⅞	Bent I L .77e	3	15¼	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½g	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 6
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
66½	49½	Beth Stl 4½e	7	53	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅛
121	100	Beth Stl pf	1	109	109	109	A'g 10
24	13¾	Bigelow-Sl1½e	1	22	22	22	
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
7¾	5⅛	Blaw-Knox¼e	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
14½	11¾	Bliss&Lau½pe	2	12¼	11¾	12¼	A'g 5
21⅛	13½	Boeing Air 1e	6	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)		31⅜	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅜
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	1	14½	14½	14½	
20⅝	18⅜	Borden Co .90e	4	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅜
25⅛	19¾	Borg-War .80e	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	2	2	2	2	A'g 4
30⅝	25	Bower R B (3)	1	30	30	30	A'g 10
18½	15	Brewing C ½e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	A'g 10
9¼	7⅜	Bridgep't Br 1	3	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
19¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	6	18¾	18⅜	18¾	+ ⅝
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	A'g 5
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	1	35½	35½	35½	+1
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 1
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	1	1	1	1	A'g 8
9¾	7	Bkl Un Gas ¼e	4	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	Jul 20
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal ½pe	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
8⅞	6¾	Bucyrus-E .30e	8	6½	6¾	6¾	
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
7⅛	6	Budd Wh(⅓pe)	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
15¾	11½	Buffalo F .45e	1	12	12	12	A'g 1
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	A'g 8
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	4	18¾	18⅜	18¾	Jul 25
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	Jul 27
8⅞	6¼	Burr Add .45e	9	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	2	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
6¼	5	Butler Bros	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
21½	19⅜	Butler pf 1½	1	20½	20½	20½	A'g 1
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	11	3	2⅞	3	A'g 10
8¾	6½	Byers (AM)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	A'g 10
15½	10	Byron J'n ½pe	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	3	18½	18½	18½	
51½	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	51½	51½	51½	Jul 23
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	2	½	½	½	A'g 10
7⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	1	6	6	6	
15½	11⅞	Campb Wy ½pe	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
12½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	2	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	1	32	32	32	A'g 10
2⅞	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 4
27¾	22½	Carpen S 1½pe	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	A'g 5
3	2¼	Carrier-G .10e	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
72	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	2	69½	68	69¾	A'g 5
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	3	36	35	35¾	+ ¼
21¾	15	Celanese 1e	3	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅜
8¾	6¼	Celotex Cp ½e	2	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
23½	16	Cent Aq 1¾ka	2	16½	16½	16½	A'g 8
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1½	1½	1½	
3½	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	A'g 8
18	11	Cen Violetta 1e	1	12	12	12	A'g 10
3¼	2	Century Rib M	2	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 1
32¼	27	Cerro de P (4)	7	30	30	30	+ ¼
21½	13¼	Cert-teed Prod	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	A'g 10
19	16	Chain Belt ¾e	1	17	17	17	A'g 6
17	14⅜	Champ Pa 1½e	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jul 23
8¼	5½	Checker Cab	1	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	Jul 29
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	16	31	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	93¾	93¾	93¾	A'g 6
1⅜	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	¾	¾	¾	A'g 5
5	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	19	4½	4¼	4½	+ ½
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
13½	8¾	Chi Gr W pf	11	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
5⅞	4¼	Chi Mail ¼ag	1	5½	5½	5½	A'g 7
17½	12⅜	Chi Pn T 1½pe	3	12⅞	12	12⅞	— ⅛
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	2	35	35	35	A'g 6
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	A'g 7
⅛	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 4
⅝	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Jul 28
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	2	½	½	½	A'g 4
11¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11	11	11	Jul 27
13¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	A'g 7
2¼	1½	Childs Co	3	1½	1½	1½	
63⅞	43⅞	Chrysler Cp 2e	8	61¾	61½	61¾	+ ⅜
10¾	½	City I&F 1.20	2	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
3	2⅞	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	A'g 8
54½	28	Clark Eq 1½e	2	31	31	31	— ½
29	22	Cleve G B ½pe	1	24	24	24	A'g 7
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	5	37¾	37½	37½	
36½	25¾	Cluett P 1¼ae	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	A'g 8
80½	56½	Coca-Cola2¼e	1	75¾	75¾	75¾	+ ½
63½	35½	Coca Cola A 3	1	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
15	11½	Colgate-P ½	2	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	101	101	101	A'g 5
15½	10⅜	Collins & A	7	14¼	14	14	A'g 4
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel 1¼e	1	14½	14½	14½	A'g 4
13⅜	8¼	Col Br A .90e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
13¼	8¾	Col Br B .60e	1	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	
54	1⅛	Col G&E .10g	12	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
32¼	8⅜	Col G&E pfA 6	1	32½	32	32	— ½
30	5½	Columbia Pict	4	8	8	8	+ ⅛
24	24	Colum Pap2¾k	1	30	30	30	A'g 3
74	51	Colum Carb 2e	1	75¾	75¼	75¾	+ ¼
22⅜	16½	Coml Credit 3	12	22½	22¼	22½	+ ¼
101	91⅓	Coml C pf 4½	1	101	101	101	Jul 13
27⅝	20¼	Coml Inv Tr 3	4	26½	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
105	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4½	1	105	105	105	Jul 23
9¾	7¼	Comi Solv .30e	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
⅛	⅝	Com'th&South	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	21¼	Com & Sou pf	4	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ⅜
23¾	17⅜	Com Ed 1¼ae	8	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
33⅜	17⅜	Conde N .40e	6	2	2	2	
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 10
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	11	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
11¾	9¾	Cons Cig 1½pg	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
7⅜	4¼	Cons Cop .10e	2	4½	4½	4½	
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	87½	87½	87½	— ½
	⅜	Cons Film Ind	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 25
7	5	Cons F pf 3½k	3	7½	7½	7½	
2⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 27
6⅜	4⅜	Consol Oil ½	61	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
8¼	3¾	Cons RR Cu pf	2	4½	4½	4½	A'g 7
7¾	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
33⅜	22	Consol'n-C pf	1	32½	32½	32½	A'g 5
96¼	62	Con Pw pf 4½	1	89½	89½	89½	A'g 6
13½	11⅜	Container ¾ae	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 10
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	90	90	90	Jul 31
28	21⅛	Cont Can(¾ae)	4	24¾	23¾	24	
8¼	6¼	Cont D F 3⅛e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	1	38½	28½	28½	— ¼
33⅜	23¾	Cont Mot ¼ae	4	31½	31½	31½	
24	17	Cont O Del (1)	9	23⅜	23	23½	+ ½
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel ½pe	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	A'g 5
12½	8⅜	Cop'weld S .80	2	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	A'g 10
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½g	1	49½	49½	49½	Jul 29
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	3	49	48¾	49	+ ¼
3⅜	2½	Coty Inc .15e	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 6
	⅛	Coty Internat'l	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 29
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	2	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
16	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	2	14½	14½	14½	— ½
8	5¼	Crosley (.30g)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jul 31
19½	14¼	Crown C&S¼ae	2	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	4	36	35	35	A'g 7
11⅞	10	Crown Zel (1)	8	10½	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
36	23¾	Crucible Stl 1g	1	26½	26½	26½	
79¼	53	Crucible pf (5)	4	64½	64	64½	A'g 7
5		Cub-Am S ¼ae	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
83¾	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½	1	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	A'g 6
13¼	8¾	Cudahy Pack	1	10¼	10¼	10⅛	+ ¼
18½	13	Cuneo Pr 1½	1	18½	18½	18½	A'g 7
⅞

Commerce and Finance

WPB to Reconsider Kaiser Project Due to Materiel Shortages

Business and Industry

Tax Bill Seen Too Heavy On Lower Groups

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Senator Robert La Follette (Prog-Wis) said today he believed the lower bracket income tax rates proposed in the new revenue bill were too high, and declared that "Congress and the Treasury are only picking a number from 1 to 10 when they arrive at a goal in dollars and cents for the additional tax burden."

Senator La Follette is a member of the Senate Finance Committee which expects to complete its public hearings Thursday on the program already approved by the House.

"As far as I am concerned," he told reporters, "I am opposed to the drastic increases contained in the House bill for the lower income group of taxpayers, and above all, I think they should not be imposted until the loopholes have been plugged and additional revenue obtained from estates.

Taxes Too Heavily

"In my view the House bill fails to provide revenues on the basis of ability to pay. It does nothing to help small business, which is threatened with extinction by priorities. It taxes the underpaid too heavily."

The House bill provides a $500 exemption for single persons and $1,000 for married couples, compared with the present $750 and $1,500. The normal tax rate would be raised from 4 to 6 per cent, and the surtax on the lowest bracket taxpayers increased from 6 to 13 per cent. In addition, the House voted a withholding levy of 5 per cent on salaries and dividends, to be collected at the source starting next year for application to the tax due March 15, 1944.

"The House bill would be taxing the food off the tables of the lower income groups," Senator La Follette said, "reducing their standard of living, and making it impossible to have adequate medical and dental care."

Rejections Cited

Asserting that a large proportion of selective service registrants had been rejected because of malnutrition, bad teeth and various bodily defects, he added:

"This is important with the prospect of a lengthy war. Our people have got to be efficient to fight a war and to produce the material to carry on that fight."

He said the House-approved exemptions meant that single persons making $9.62 a week would be liable to the tax, as would married persons making $23.08. Moreover, he said, "the 55 per cent of American families receiving less than $2,000 in 1942" would be asked to carry an additional $885,000,000 tax load.

In addition to advocating higher estate taxes, Senator La Follette said he thought the Treasury was on the right track in recommending that a larger proportion of the revenues be raised from middle bracket incomes.

Further, he said, Congress should consider taxing the income from securities now tax-exempt, abolish percentage depletion allowances for mining and oil properties and require the payment of taxes by the recipient of income in community property States.

Largest July Steel Output Ever Recorded

NEW YORK (AP)—The nation's steel industry in July turned out 7,148,824 net tons of the material so vital to tanks, ships and guns, the American Iron and Steel Institute said. It was the largest July output in history.

July tonnage was a small increase over the June total of 7,022,155 tons and about 5 per cent greater than output of July, 1941.

In the first seven months of 1942 the industry made 49,719,071 tons, the institute said, 5 per cent more than in the comparable period last year and within two per cent of production during all of 1917, peak year of the first world war.

July steel operations averaged 94.5 per cent of rated capacity against June operations at 96.4 per cent of a smaller potential.

Lumber Output Off 8 P. C. From 1941

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended Aug. 1 stood at 127 per cent of the average of the corresponding week 1935-39, and shipments 150 per cent.

Production totaled 258,359,000 feet, which was 5 per cent less than the previous week, and 8 per cent less than the corresponding week a year ago.

Shipments aggregated 293,258,000 feet, which was .3 per cent less than the previous week, and 5 per cent less than last year's corresponding week.

Orders booked were for 305,859,000 feet, which was 5 per cent greater than the previous week, and 3 per cent less than the corresponding week last year.

Radio-Keith-Orpheum

NEW YORK (AP)—Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp. reported for 26 weeks ended July 4 net loss of $643,360, compared with net income of $435,605, in the like weeks of 1941. The company's tax bill in the first half of this year was $752,787, against $213,456, last year.

Treasury Official

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Randolph Paul

The United States Senate has confirmed the nomination of Randolph Paul of New York as General Counsel for the Treasury Department.

New Building Volume Rises To Record High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of June building contracts showed a sharp contra-seasonal expansion and reached the highest volume on record, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

The increase from May to June this year amounted to 74.1 per cent as compared with an average decrease of 3.9 per cent during the last ten years. On the basis of figures compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, building contracts in June were 120.0 per cent larger than in June last year, when the total was 82,995,000 square feet.

The increase in building contracts in June over a year ago was confined entirely to the non-residential field. Non-residential contracts were 320.4 per cent larger than in the same month last year. Residential contracts, on the other hand, showed a decrease of 2.7 per cent.

Total contracts during the first six months amounted to 595,104,000 square feet as compared with 423,308,000 square feet in the same period last year, an increase of 40.6 per cent. The present rate of building indicates that the annual volume this year will exceed the previous high record of 959,320,000 square feet in 1928.

WPB Warns Printers Publishers to Face Coming Shortages

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—The printing and publishing industry was warned that it must prepare "cheerfully to grub out its own salvation amidst the shortages of labor and materials that appear all too close."

The warning was given by E. W. Palmer, deputy chief of the War Production Board's printing and publishing branch, in a speech to the convention of the International Association of Printing House Craftsmen here.

Mr. Palmer gave this summarized picture of the materials situation confronting the industry:

"Inks are comparatively few at the moment; some chemicals are in the critical stage, others fairly easy; rubber is critical, shellac has been put under curtailment control; silver nitrate is definitely tight; nitric acid, of which the newspaper industry uses some 9,000,000 pounds a year, has not appeared on the critical list as yet; adhesives are becoming somewhat more difficult to obtain in large quantities."

Mr. Palmer said printers should conserve stitching wire in every way, newspapers, if possible, should find a substitute for the iron wire in tying bundles for delivery. Only a "bare subsistence tonnage" of stitching wire will be available as long as the present iron and steel shortage continues, he predicted.

Although inventory restrictions have been relaxed to eliminate the possibility of any immediate shortage of printing paper, Mr. Palmer advised the craftsmen to limit their stock piling to "carefully estimated requirements" for the early fall months.

The WPB official said that 7,348 men from the industry had been called into the armed services up to June 30, adding that it was "conceivable that the Selective Service drag on the industry will assume an accelerated ratio in the very near future."

OPA Cuts Canners' Ceiling On Tomatoes and Peas

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Office of Price Administration rolled back the prices charged by vegetable canners for standard quality tomatoes and peas.

The roll-back is designed to restore workable profit margins for wholesalers and retailers without necessitating an increase in the price to consumers, amounting to two to four cents a dozen cans on tomatoes and five to 10 cents per dozen cans on peas.

The amended price order removes an earlier provision which permitted canners to use the support price fixed by the Agriculture Department as their ceiling in those cases where OPA's ceiling formula would yield a lower price.

WPB to Study Further Cargo Plane Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—With serious shortages in materials now threatening to shut down as many as 1,000 war plants, the War Production Board has decided to study further Henry J. Kaiser's giant cargo plane building program, before giving him an out-and-out "go" signal on production.

Navy opposition as well as material difficulties were understood to be behind WPB's refusal to give Mr. Kaiser the straightforward assurance of a contract that he had expected.

At the same time, Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson, after viewing Mr. Kaiser's plans favorably, declared in a radio address that "the means for producing such planes simply do not exist."

To Study Plans

In view of the Army and Navy attitude, WPB instead of giving Mr. Kaiser a "letter of intent" as planned, decided to appoint a committee of experts from the aircraft industry to work with Mr. Kaiser on production plans. They will be instructed to find out whether the West Coast shipbuilder with the philosophy that "nothing is impossible if you have the will to do it" can actually get all the materials, the machine tools, the shipyard conversion equipment and the skilled labor he needs without interfering with the military aviation program already under way.

The "letter of intent" previously promised Mr. Kaiser would have been a definite assurance of a government contract. The Navy is understood to have refused to sign such a contract because it could not see where Mr. Kaiser would find the necessary materials without interfering with present production. As President Roosevelt said last week, many persons in the Government are still unconvinced that the Kaiser plan would accomplish nothing more than robbing Peter to pay Paul.

There is a feeling among many military men in the capital that it will be wiser to concentrate on the production of large land-based troop and cargo planes like the "Commando" than to branch off into flying boats that would probably take months to get into production.

Problem of Shortages

The serious problem of materials shortages at war plants was brought home to the WPB yesterday in a warning from its labor advisory committtee that work at 1,000 war plants may be interrupted in the next two months because of shortages in key materials.

While WPB "trouble-shooters" are attempting to eliminate bottlenecks as quickly as they occur, the labor committee made up of representatives of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. reported that thousands of workers in 30 war plants were laid off during July because key materials were lacking. Most significant shutdowns, they said, were at plants making military vehicles.

The labor committee was chiefly concerned because of the job uncertainty which they said, had created "serious labor morale and labor relations problems."

Recommendations

The committee recommended to Donald M. Nelson, WPB administrator, that he:

1. Set up a unit within the WPB to provide complete information on pending layoffs.

2. Give Labor advance information on layoffs.

To date the WPB has investigated about 150 complaints from firms with materials shortages. Some of the shutdowns have been so serious that Mr. Nelson himself has tended to the job of getting materials to the plant.

Certain shutdowns have been traced to faulty materials allocations—the WPB's job—and others to faulty production scheduling directed by the Army and Navy Munitions Board.

Protesting at this division of authority the labor committee asked for unified production control and planning.

Standard Oil, IG-Farben Co. Synthetic Rubber Story Told

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Now that Senator Homer T. Bone is back on the job at the Senate Patent Committee, and the Anti-Trust Division has resumed the "holding-hands-with Hitler" myth-making process, it comes time again to do some further de-bunking of the fabulous story of how Standard Oil of New Jersey sold little Topsy, the synthetic rubber program, down the river to the IG-Farben Company of Germany many long years ago.

Every time Mr. Farrish of New Jersey starts to explain it all he makes it more confusing, and when Mr. Arnold's cohorts get through answering Mr. Farrish's answer to their previous answer to the rebuttal of the original charges the story is as involved as Mark Twain's First Interview with Artemus Ward.

As these hi-jinks appear likely to continue indefinitely (since nothing is at stake except Jersey's good name and the taxpayers' money) this correspondent will herewith try to piece together some of the actual story underlying the new folklore, for the benefit of readers who persist in believing that the story belongs on the Business and not on the Sports Pages.

The following is therefore constructed from Anti-Trust Division charges as reported in the press, plus the Truman Committee report of May 26 as it dealt with the IG deal, plus actual consultation with Jersey officials, whom, unfortunately, Anti-Trust left-wing press claque has not to date taken the trouble to go and see.

To the 1929 marriage of IG and Jersey, IG brought immense research, Jersey, immense cash. IG knew chemistry, Jersey, oil.

Three Main Divisions

There were three main divisions to the deal.

The first applied to patents on petroleum refining. Jersey had the petroleum and the dollars; IG, the patents. So Jersey paid $30,000,000, and they created the Standard-IG Company. Into it each threw his petroleum refining patents, present and to-be for 17 years. Jersey for its money took an 80 per cent interest, IG 20 per cent. Most promising child of this union was aviation gasoline, since raised to manhood by Jersey.

Second part of the deal applied to chemical patents starting from non-petroleum raw materials. Said the Jersey people in effect, "This means nothing because in 60 years we haven't developed any such chemical patents, and we don't expect to." Said the IG people, "We know that; we looked up your history. So we suggest that we promise you only a license, but you promise actually to sell us any such chemical patents you develop, at a fair price In other words we will merely let you use ours; you will sell us yours outright. One-sided? True. But look at the nice deal you are otherwise getting." Said the Jersey people, "It doesn't matter, so, O. K."

And evidently it didn't, because Jersey never developed or sold any chemical patents to IG nor took any licenses from IG under this part of the deal. It was a dead letter from the start.

The third division set up "Jasco"—the "Joint American Study Company."

This is important—the nub of much of the argument. Into it should have gone Buna S and toluol, if the partners hadn't begun chiselling on each other early in the game.

Jasco was the joint 50-50 holding company for chemicals made from oil. Into it must go everything either side developed which (1) started with petroleum products, including natural and refinery gases; (2) involved a chemical, not a refining process; (3) was not within the hydrocarbon field; and (4) was new.

Jasco was a flop, and about the only people who have ever benefited from it have been the Anti-Trust lawyers who have been able to use it to confuse the story about the chemical patents.

Only four developments ever were suggested for Jasco—all by IG—and only two accepted.

The first was for concentrated fertilizer from refinery gases. Jersey looked into it, passed it up.

The second was an involved and now out-moded five-stage process to start with natural gas and end with Buna rubber. Jersey agreed. It went in.

Under the Jasco deal the side originating the process retained control and got five-eights of the profits, while the development costs were split equally. Jersey was to do the development. It went to work.

The process involved gas to acetylene, (by electric arc) to acetaldehyde, to aldol, to butadiene, to butyl rubber. Jersey found that the acetaldehyde stunk, the rest of the process didn't work well, and the acetaldehyde, to avoid being poured into the Mississippi, killing the fish, had to be made into acetic acid. In 1935 the whole thing was given up after four years and $1,600,000 had been sunk in it.

Lipkowitz Statement

In April 30, 1942, however, Mr. Irving Lipkowitz, an "economic expert" of Anti-Trust, told the Bone Committee or whatever was the usual fragment of it sitting that day, that "by adroit manipulation" of U. S. patents, IG had blocked a good process for making acetylene and acetic acid. Then he said that under the Jasco agreement "in all chemical ventures IG would have the compelling voice and Standard Oil would be the junior partner." The only thing wrong with this statement was that it wasn't so. Jasco didn't include all chemical ventures and it didn't give IG the compelling voice except where IG put up the compelling patents and it didn't cause the demise of the electric arc process, which was shut down because it just didn't pay and couldn't even be sold.

On this the Jersey people plucked up their courage and issued a statement to the press that Anti-Trust's "expert" had "drawn conclusions not based on the facts" and "completely misinterpreted the facts" and otherwise "erred." The Committee's wrath was impressive. Senator La Follette called it "as despicable a piece of public relations as I've seen in my history in the Senate." Chairman Bone said "The men going to the public with these statements ought to be willing to make them under oath." The Jersey people asked for the right to be heard before the Committee, and, two months later, got it.

The third process proposed for Jasco by IG was one to oxidise paraffin wax to soap. Jersey worked on it and gave it up. The fourth process, to make benzol from natural gas, was turned down by Jersey. IG, they said, could keep it. Jersey had other uses for its money.

One process went in half-way—paratone. There was a long argument. Paratone is a polymerized isobutylene, a sticky stuff halfway from oil to rubber, and sometimes used for "rubber cement." Said Jersey, "It's an oil product, and belongs in Standard—IG—80 per cent to us." Said IG, "It's a chemical, and belongs in Jasco—five-eighths to us." So they finally put it half in, half out. Now that, since 1939, it is all-Jersey-owned, it goes into nearly every bomber, in the lubricating oil in bomb-bays and turrets. Without it, in the stratosphere the bomb-bays would stick and the turrets slow down. It retards changes in the viscosity of lubricating oils resulting from temperature changes.

None of this pertains to Buna or butyl, for two reasons.

First, the parties did not have to toss their patents or processes immediately into Jasco. For, under the agreement, if one side had put in a process (thereby winning the lion's share or five-eighths of the profits from it, plus the control) and then the other made a basic improvement, the scales shifted the other way. This made for severe laboratory competition between the two firms, both before and after a process was put into the joint kitty.

The second reason was that both sides began quietly holding out on each other, in tacit violation of contract, as military considerations entered the picture. Now that it can be told, Jersey began the double-cross.

(To be continued)

Break in Ceilings on Preserves To Cost Housewives $3,750,000

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson estimated that the break in retail price ceilings on preserves, jams and jellies would cost the nation's housewifes about $3,750,000 a year.

Announcing methods by which manufacturers could establish their new prices to compensate for increased labor and material cost, Mr. Henderson said the price advance of about 15 per cent ultimately would be passed on to consumers through similiar adjustments in wholesale and retail prices.

The increase is part of the general advance in prices of canned fruits which Mr. Henderson has described as "inflationary" and said were forced on him by congressional farm policies.

He cautioned that wholesalers and retailers may be caught in a temporary "squeeze" between manufacturers' prices of jams and preserves, and the general maximum price ceilings under which wholesalers and retailers must continue operating pending a final OPA adjustment.

The approximately 171 manufacturers affected were directed to determine the new price ceilings this way:

Determine the weighted average price charged on sales of each kind, flavor, and container type and size of preserves, jams and jellies during the proper base period of last year. This base period differs seasonally with the requirements of each fruit or berry.

To this price they may add 1.4 cents a pound to cover increases in cost, other than raw fruit.

Finally, they must add to this total the difference between the weighted average cost adjusted for 6 months storage, delivered at the manufacturing plant of the 1941 fruit pack.

If the commodity is packed from fresh, rather than frozen or canned, the increase for raw materials is limited to the difference between last season's national average price publiched by the Agriculture Department and the highest applicable price under the Price Control Act.

In the case of berries, 3 cents a pound was set as the maximum increase to cover higher cost of raw materials.

Electric Storage Battery

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric Storage Battery Co. reported today for six months ended June 30 net profit of $932,593, equal to $1.03 a share on the common stock, compared with $1,661,256, or $1.83 a share, in the like period a year ago.

Army, Navy Salute City In Ohio for War Efforts

MASSILLON, Ohio (AP) — The Army and Navy recently saluted this highly industrialized city of 30,000 for what it is doing to help win the war. It was the first time an entire community has been so honored.

Col. Robert A. Ginsburgh, representing the Army, and Commander Leslie Jacobs, for the Navy, were central figures in a celebration which included dedication of a new $1,350,000 plant of the Tyson Roller Bearing Corp., appearances by war heroes, a parade and fireworks. Gov. John W. Bricker represented the State.

City officials estimate that nearly 1,000 Massillon citizens are in the armed forces. Approximately one-third of the population, or 10,018, work in the nine large and 27 small factories here and not a man-hour of work has been lost because of strikes or labor grievances. These plants had salvaged 40,625 tons of scrap metal up to July 1. The city also is ahead of its quota in selling war bonds and stamps.

Steel Parley Deadlocked; Goes to WLB

By the Associated Press

Renewed talk of a drive for higher steel prices was heard in Pittsburgh today as deadlocked contract negotiations between the C. I. O. United Steel Workers Union and five principal operating subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation headed for the National War Labor Board.

Formal announcement of the parley's breakdown came last night. Later the labor board disclosed that Jesse Freidin, mediation officer, will meet here today with C. I. O. President Philip Murray and J. A. Stephens, director of industrial relations for "Big Steel" to discuss procedure for handling their dispute.

Both sides said they expected no interruption in operations. The statement issued by the subsidiaries expressed the hope the board would "explore promptly and completely" the points of difference.

The union asked the corporation to grant demands recommended recently by the labor board in the "Little Steel" case involving Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Bethlehem and Inland Steel Companies. These included a 44-cents-a-day pay raise retroactive to last Feb. 6, a checkoff of union dues and maintenance of union shop.

Agreement Doubted

Few following the "Big Steel" negotiations closely had believed from their start on July 31 an agreement would develop on at least two big issues without governmental intervention—retroactive pay, involving almost $15,000,000 of "Big Steel" money, and the elimination of sectional rate differentials. The differentials were not decided in the "Little Steel" case.

Mr. Murray has contended that since the "Little Steel" concerns agreed to accept the board's decision, it is only fair to them and the industry that other companies include the retrocative pay.

A steel executive—refusing use of his name because he said he couldn't afford to "stick out my neck"—remarked of the controversy:

"The union says its contracts are sacred. The steel corporation's contract didn't expire officially until Sunday. So I can't see how the union or the board can expect a gift of several millions of dollars. And I don't see how one company can be asked to upset sectional wage scales. That is an industry-wide matter, or rather, a national one."

Other strike and labor developments:

Philadelphia — Philadelphia Transportation Company workers voted a strike which threatened to tie up the transit network of the nation's third city—then in a stormy eleventh-hour meeting reconsidered and referred their wage dispute to the War Labor Board.

Only after union officers and government mediators shouted repeated appeals did the P. T. C. employee's union call off a city-wide walkout.

Finally Accepted

It was this proposal which finally was accepted, an hour after the post-midnight strike vote.

The present base wage rate is 83 cents an hour for motormen and conductors on two-man trolleys and 91 cents for operators of busses and one-man trolleys. The average work week is 48 hours.

Tacoma, Washington—Tacoma's department, shoe, furniture and specialty stores—closed Friday by a walkout over stalled wage negotiations—are ready for business again, with clerks getting wage raises of from $3.50 to $4 a week.

A few variety stores remain closed, said R. L. Clevenger, spokesman for the A. F. of L. Retail Clerks' Union, because there is still a $2 difference in the wage the A. F. of L. Retail Clerks' Union is asking and the sum the operators want to pay.

Bayonne, N. J.,—An estimated 1,000 workers struck at the General Cable Corporation to protest the refusal of the management and the War Labor Board to grant wage increases and vacations with pay.

Michael Petrakian, strike chairman, who made the estimate, said the walkout was an independent one and not sponsored by Local 868, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, A. F. of F., of which the workers are members.

The strike started at midnight last night and picket lines were formed immediately at the plant gates. No attempts to pass through the lines were made by employees due at 8 a. m., Mr. Petrakian said. He said the strike was "100 per cent effective."

Mr. Petrakian said the workers see 10-cents-an-hour increases over undisclosed present rates and two-week vacations with pay after two years of service.

Company officials could not be reached immediately for comment.

U. S. Steel Shipments In July Record for Month

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of finished steel products by subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation in July were the largest for that month in the history of the corporation but were slightly below the figures for June, the company announced.

The total of 1,765,749 net tons compared with 1,774,068 in June and 1,666,667 in July, 1941.

For the first seven months of 1942 the total of 12,269,256 net tons compared with 11,719,544 in the like period of 1941.

Joins Mutual Life

Matar

Philip A. Russell

Appointed Industrial Specialist in its Financial Department by the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York. Mr. Russell will have supervision over the company's industrial portfolio and will also be responsible for the investigation of new industrial investments. He entered the investment business in 1921, in Boston, with a predecessor company to the First Boston Corp. and has been associated with First Boston since that time.

Construction First Six Months Totals Over $6,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Private and public construction activity amounted to more than $6,000,000,000 in the first half of 1942, Secretary of Labor Perkins announced.

Public construction, due to the expanded war program, increased from $2,460,000,000 in the first half or 1941 to $4,000,000,000 during the corresponding period this year.

Military and naval construction increased 84 per cent and the construction of federally-financed industrial facilities 300 per cent.

Shortages of critical materials, which resulted in the holding up of unauthorized construcion after April 8, caused a sharp curtailment of private construction. In the first half of 1942 it totaled $2,000,000,000 a decrease of $400,000,000 from the 1941 period. First quarter activity was almost as great in 1942 as in 1941, the $400,000,000 decrease occurring in the second quarter.

U. S. Crude Oil Production Shows Upturn Past Week

TULSA, Okla. (AP) — United States crude oil production increased 604,540 barrels daily in the week ended Aug. 8 to a total of 3,997,155 barrels daily, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Chiefly responsible for the big gain was Texas, which boosted its production 577,550 barrels a day to 1,484,100. East Texas produced 420,000 barrels daily for a gain of 201,950.

California production was up 29,500 barrels daily to 709,750 barrels; eastern fields, up 11,300 to 102,550; Illinois, up 8,575 to 279,430; Kansas, down 23,800 to 256,250; Louisiana, up 1,100 to 331,900; Michigan, down 100 to 62,400; Oklahoma, up 5,975 to 388,975; and the Rocky Mountain States, up 455 to 123,325.

Japan Seen Harassed By Shipping Needs

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 11 (AP)—Luxuries from conquered lands won't be going to Japan for some time to come.

Japan's ocean-going shipping—pared considerably by sinkings from its pre-war estimated 6,000,000 tons—is swamped with far more vital tasks than carrying such things as sugar and spices to the island empire.

As the one great industrial nation of the Orient, she must ship raw rubber, iron ore, chromite, oil and tin back to her manufacturing centers from occupied territory and feed them out again in finished form.

This may well be breaking the back of a merchant marine already over-burdened before the war and now harassed by allied submarines reported reaching even into the very entrances of such harbors as Yokohama's.

Cities Vunerable

Japan's industrial cities of Osaka, Yokohama and Tokyo are vulnerable to attack. Thus the great protected plains of Manchurkuo months ago began sprouting factories, munitions plants and other desperately needed industries.

Today Japan's troops are spread as thin as rainwater over an area that staggers even the Japanese: it is 6,000 miles from the Aleutians to the Indies north and south, 4,000 miles from Rangoon to the Pacific-mandated islands east and west.

The shipping problem is made more complex by the island empire's overworked land transportation system, trying vainly to keep a constant flow of products from 15 industrial regions created before the war in an effort to diversify and scatter essential manufacturing.

Industries were picked up bodily from Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka and resettled in towns hardly on maps. Now all are engaged in mass production of munitions, armaments, tanks and planes.

The enormous tasks placed upon the Japanese Navy by the war means that the country's fleet of trans-Pacific liners must brave submarines without convoy, taking their chances on their speed and little else.

Persistent rumors spread in Tokyo that the liners Yawata Maru and Nitta Maru, both 16,500-tonners, were torpedoed.

Taiyo Maru Lost

A hard blow was the acknowledged loss of the 14,457-ton Taiyo Maru, which was sunk off Japan. Loss of the ship was announced but nothing was said about the reported drowning of 600-odd English-speaking financial and business experts bound for the Indies to whip their resources into wartime economy for the military.

Early in March at least four large troop-laden Japanese transports were sunk out of a convoy bound from Formosa to Kobe.

To supplement their shipping, the Japanese acquired some 80,000 tons of French ships, including a passenger liner of the Marshal Joffre type which entered Yokohama as the Asama Maru left for Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa exchange port, witn American repatriates now aboard the Gripsholm.

The French crews marched off, refusing to sail under the Rising Sun. French law backed them up.

This meant the Japanese had to find six or eight full new crews at a time when finding sufficient numbers at all is a major problem.

This scarcity of seamen seemed emphasized by the handling of the Asama Maru by her inexperienced and youthful crew.

Huge New Magnesium Plant Rising Under Labor of Thousands of Workers

BOULDER CITY, Nev. (AP) — So you thought the building of Boulder Dam was a big affair? Well, it was.

But Basic Magnesium, Inc., is gigantic. That's the new plant rising on the desert near here, which at full capacity will make 30 times more magnesium than was produced in the entire world six years ago.

That's just one startling item of information about the project. There are lots of others that the War Production Board labels confidential, but here are a few it approves for public consumption:

Boulder Dam employment at its peak totaled 5,250 workers. Basic Magnesium had 13,618 on its pay roll last week—and that pay roll is greater each week than it was each month at the dam.

It would take a freight train 80 miles long to unload the materials already delivered to Basic. And they're still rolling in.

Of course, Boulder Dam makes the Basic project possible. The cables carry so much dam-generated electricity at peak times that the towers have to be sunk deep in concrete, to resist the upsurge when a full load of current is turned on.

The painting project is a mighty thing in itself. Pipe painting includes anything from half-inch lines to air ducts big enough to drive a truck through. The whole job will take 200 carloads of paint, which is used at a rate of 1,100 gallons a day. It's of every known color, shade and brand. Some must be made to withstand temperatures of 1,200 degrees centigrade. One enamel is applied at a heat of 500 degrees Fahrenheit.

For speed, much of the pipe is dunked in huge vats of paint.

Painters who work inside exhaust lines look like deep-sea divers. So dangerous are the fumes that they wear special clothing and gas masks. They are lowered into the pipes on ropes, work a maximum of 30 minutes at a time and are hauled out the moment they stop wiggling.

If your're curious about magnesium:

It's a highly valuable war production metal, which composes 2.24 per cent of the earth's crust, more than 10 per cent of sea water, is eighth among the elements in abundance, yet nowhere is found in a free state. Its reduction, therefore, requires a precise application of electro-chemistry and a large plant outlay.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 19
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	7	8¾
American Barge Line Co	7¾	9½
American Hardware Co	21⅝	23⅝
American Manufacturing	22	25
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	3⅜	4⅜
†Amoskeag Company	19¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	8¼	..
Appleton Company	27½	30¼
Appleton Company 7 pf	108	..
Applied Arts Corp	2¾	3⅝
Arlington Mills	39¼	42¼
Arnold Print Works	4⅞	6
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	23¾	26¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	1	1¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	11⅞	13½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.	20½	23
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	104½	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8¼	9⅜
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	56¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	98½	..
Boston Wharf Company	17½	19
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	29¾	32¼
Brown Co	1.05	1.55
Brown Co pf	17¾	20½
Campbell A S Co Inc	4¼	5¼
Canal Railway Signal A	39¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	28¼	31
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	12⅞	14¾
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	13¾	15½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	20½	22⅝
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23⅞	26⅞
Draper Corporation	58¾	62¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	13	14⅞
Eastern Corporation	2¾	4¾
Eastern Corporation pf	15⅝	17½
*Exolon Co	8⅝	10¼
Family Loan Society Inc	11⅞	13½
Family Loan Society pf A	23¼	25¾
Food GFair Stores Inc	41¼	44½
Fruit of the Loom	8⅜	10¼
General Fire Extinguished	11⅞	13
General Machinery	23¼	25¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9⅞	11½
Goodall Worsted Company	17	20
Graton & Knight Co	6⅜	7⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	63¼	67½
Graton & Knight Co ur pf	26½	29¼
Great Northern Paper Co	27⅜	30¼
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	12½	15½
Harrington & Richardson	2¾	3½
Haskelite Mfg Co	7¼	8¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	4⅜	5¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	10	11⅞
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14⅜	16¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24	26¼
Hooker Electro Chem	20½	22¼
Howard Sylvania Corp pf	40¼	42¾
International Machine Tool	7	8¼
Keith George E Co	11⅞	..
Kendall Company	8⅝	8¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	13⅜	15¾
Landers Frary & Clark	26⅜	28⅝
Lincoln Stores Inc	19¼	21¾
Lincoln Store 7	102	..
Ludlow Mfg Associates	90	95
Marathon Paper Mills	32	35
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	44¼	47½
Merck & Co	25¾	28½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	108	114
Merrimack Manufacturing	16⅜	19¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	71¼	76¼
Metal & Thermit Corp†	17¾	20¾
Millers Falls Company	8	9⅞
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	3¾	4¾
Nashawena Mills	15⅞	17¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	47¼	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	15⅞	17⅞
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	48	49¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	15½	17⅝
National Chemical & Mfg	5¾	8⅝
National Shirt Shops	6¼	7½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	43¾	47½
Newmarket Manufac Co	35¼	38½
Nicholson File Company	29¼	32
Ohio Finance	11⅜	13
Nonquitt Mills	20¼	24
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	29¼	32¼
Parker Appliance	9	11⅞
Plymouth Cordage Company	95	100
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	26⅞	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	47½	..
Quincy Mill	34¾	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3¼	3½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	17⅞	19¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	20½	22⅞
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	23¾	..
Sanford Mills	22¾	25⅜
Submarine Signal Co	24¼	27¼
Tampax Inc	2⅝	3⅛
Triumph Explosive Inc	3	3¾
United Elastic Corp	8¾	9⅞
U S Envelope Company	49¾	53½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	103½	108½
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	31¼	34½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	18	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	82½	..
Wamesutta Mills Inc	17⅜	19½
Warner & Swasey Co	13⅜	15¾
West Point Manufacturing	32¾	35¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	13⅛	15¼

*Ex-dividend.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	97½	102½
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	74½	79
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	87½	92½
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	51¾	54½
Central P&L 7 pf	99½	104½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	75½	80½
General Water Gas & El 5 pf	20¼	23¼
Jamaica Water Supply	21¼	24¼
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	100½	105½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	77	82
Kansas P&Lt 4½s pf	89½	94½
Lake Sup Dist Pow 5 pf	91½	96½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	104½	109½
New Rochelle Water pf	77	85
No States Power Del 5 pf	104½	109½
No States Power Del 6 pf	39¾	43½
No States Power Del 7 pf	43¾	47½
Ohio Power 4½s pf	106	..
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	94½	99½
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	102½	107½
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	73½	78½
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	74	79
Public Service Ind	9⅞	11
Public Service Ind 5 pf	88	93
Public Service Okla 5 pf	95½	100½
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	70½	75
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	82	87
San Diego Gas & Electric	9⅜	10⅝
Sierra Pacific Power Co	12¾	14
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	103½	..
Tampa Electric Co	16¾	18¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	90½	95½
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	78½	83½
Washington Ry & Elec units	12	13⅜

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14⅝	16½
Beverly Gas & Electric	27¾	31¾
Brockton Gas Light	3⅞	4⅞
Central Maine Power 6 pf	90½	95½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	102½	107½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	88½	..
Conn Light & Power	26¾	29½
Cumb County Power & Lt 6 pf	114½	119½
Eastern Utilities Asso	13¾	15¼
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	⅞	1
Fall River Gas Works	17¼	19¼
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	27¾	30¾
Green Mountain Power pf	44¾	49¾
Hartford Electric Light	43¾	46¾
Haverhill Electric	21¾	24¾
Haverhill Gas Light	8¾	10
Holyoke Water Power	14½	16
Lawrence Gas & Electric	27¾	30¾
Lowell Electric Light	32¾	36
Lynn Gas & Electric	58¾	63¾
Mass Power & Light pf	8¼	9¾
Mass Utilities Asso pf	21¼	23½
Narragansett Elec pf	49¾	53
NE Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	7¾	9¼
NE Power Assn 6 pf	19¾	22
NE Public Serv $7 pr ln	46¾	50¾
NE Public Serv $6 pr ln	43½	47¼
NE Public Serv $7 pf	7⅜	9½
NE Public Serv $6 pf	6¾	8½
Newport Electric	10¾	13¼
Providence Gas	6	7¼
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	99½	104½
R I Pub Serv pf	26	28½
Rockland Light & Power	5¼	6½
Springfield Gas Light	12⅞	14⅜
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	101	..
Western Mass Companies	16¾	18¾

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	14¾	16
Bank of New York (14)	259	269
Bankers Trust (1.40)	37⅝	39⅝
Brooklyn Trust (4)	54	58
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	70¾	72½
Chase National (1.40)	24¼	25¾
Chemical Bk&Tr (1.80)	37½	39½
Commercial (8)	146	154
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	10¾	12
Corn Exchange Bk & T (2.40	31½	32½
Empire Trust (3)	40½	43½
First National (80)	1090	1120
Guaranty Trust (12)	231	236
Irving Trust (.60)	8¾	10⅞
Manufacturers Trust (2)	32½	34
Manufacturers Trust pf (2	52	54
National City (1)	23¾	25¼
New York Trust (3½)	64¾	68½
Public (1½)	27¼	28¾
Title Guarantee & Trust	2⅜	2⅞

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	..
First National (80)	1090	1120
Merchants National (12)	270	295
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	..
National Rockland (2)	40	48
National Shawmut (1)	17⅞	19½
Pilgrim Trust (8)	174	194
Second National (4)	115	125
†State Street Trust (8)	220	245
United States Trust (.50)	6½	7½
United States Trust pf (.80)	11⅜	13½
Webster & Atlas (2)	44	49

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	30¼	32¾
Continental Illinois (4)	65¼	69¼
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	23½	25¾

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	122½	126½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	47¼	49¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	27½	29
American Equitable (1)	16½	18
American Insurance Nwk (½a)	12½	13½
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	41¼	43¼
American Reserve	8⅞	9¾
American Surety (2½)	49	51
Baltimore American (.20a)	6⅝	7⅞
Boston (16a)	505	525
Camden Fire (1)	18	19½
City of New York	13½	14⅝
Connecticut General Life (1)	25	27
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	31⅝	33⅝
Firemen's Newark (.40)	9¼	10
Franklin Fire (1a)	23⅜	24½
General Reinsurance (2)	38⅜	40⅝
Glens Falls (1.60)	37⅜	39⅝
Globe & Republic (½)	9	10
Great American Insurance (1a)	24⅝	26½
Hanover (1.20)	22¾	24¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	82⅜	85⅜
Home Insurance (1.20a)	25⅞	27½
Homestead (1)	10¼	11¾
Knickerbocker (½)	8½	9½
Maryland Casualty	1⅝	2⅛
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	59¾	63½
National Fire (2)	54	56¼
National Liberty (.20e)	6⅝	7⅝
New Amsterdam Cas (.47½e)	19⅞	20⅞
New Hampshire (1.60a)	39⅜	41⅜
New York Fire (.80)	13⅜	14⅞
North River (1)	21	22½
Northeast Insurance	3¼	4
Phoenix (2a)	79⅞	82⅞
Providence Washington (1)	28⅝	30⅝
Republic Insur Texas (1.20)	19⅝	21½
Revere (T) Insurance (1.20a)	19¾	21¼
St Paul Fire (4)	252	260
Springfield (4½a)	111½	115½
Travelers (16)	395	405
US Fid & G (1a)	26½	28
US Fire (2)	42½	44½
Westchester (1.20a)	29¾	31¼

Investment Trusts

Management

Affiliated Fund Inc	1.76	1.93
Amerex Holding	12.625	14.125
American Business Shares	2.27	2.49
Axe Houghton Fund	9.19	9.87
Boston Fund	11.56	12.43
Broad Street Investing	18.00	19.46
Bullock Fund	10.13	11.11
Canadian Investment Fund	2.30	2.90
Century Shares Trust	22.44	24.13
Christiana Securities Co.	1710.00	1850.00
Commodity Corp	9.07	9.92
Consolidated Investment Tr	26.25	29.00
Dividend Shares	.89	.97
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	14.92	15.86
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	8.85	9.40
Equitable Invest Corp	20.31	21.84
Equity Corp $3 pf	15.50	16.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	12.75	13.72
Fund Investors Inc	13.77	15.09
General Capital	23.81	25.60
General Investors Trust	3.66	3.95
Incorporated Investors Tr	12.53	13.47
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.67	.74
Insti Sec: Insurance Group	.99	1.09
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

Bid	Asked		
B-1	28.80	S-1	20.68
B-2	23.75	S-2	10.56
B-3	15.59	S-3	7.74
B-4	7.64	S-4	2.60
K-1	12.53	K-2	10.88

‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	71.00	71.00
‡Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	28.00	28.00
Maryland Fund	3.25	3.85
Mass Invest Tr	15.01	16.13
Mass Inv 2nd Fd	7.20	7.74
Mutual Invest	7.12	7.78
New England Fund	.88	.98
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.50	15.128
Plymouth Fund Inc	.29	.34
Putnam Fund	10.53	11.26
Quarterly Income Shares	4.20	4.95
Railway & Light Sec	5.375	7.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	39.00	..
Republic Invest Fund	2.39	2.70
Scudder Stevens & Clark	72.67	74.13
Spencer Trask Fund	10.82	11.52
Stand Util Inc	.09	.11
State Street Invest	55.84	60.47
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.32	..
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.59	.66
Wellington Fund	12.03	13.28

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	3.875	4.625
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	1.96	....
Cumulative Tr C	2.60	....
Diversified Tr D	4.00	4.55
Foundation Tr Shrs A	2.65	3.10
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.38	4.12
Nation Wide Sec	2.50	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	37.625	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.54	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	1.85	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.81	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.46	....
Super of Am Tr AA	1.75	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	10.375	....
U E Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.01	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	.33	.45
First Boston Corp	8.625	10.00

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

American Airlines pf	100¼	103¼
Liberty Aircraft	9⅜	10½
Piper Aircraft	4¼	5⅜
Pollak Manufacturing Co	5⅛	6⅞

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	87¾	90¾
California Wat Ser	4	1961	107	110
Communitv Wat Ser	5½	1946	73¾	76¼
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	107¼	110¼
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	100¾	103¾
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	98¼	98¼
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	98¼	101¾
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	97¼	100¼
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	92¾	95¾
So Bay Cons	5	1950	65¼	67¾
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	103¾	106¾
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	106¼	109¼

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept. Wheat				
Chicago	1.17¾	1.16¾	1.17⅜	1.16⅞
Minneapolis	1.10⅛	1.08⅛	1.10⅛	1.09¼
Kansas City	1.11	1.10¼	1.10⅞	1.10⅜
Winnipeg (Oct.)	....	....	.90	.90
Dec. Wheat				
Chicago	1.20¾	1.19⅜	1.20⅛	1.19⅞
Minneapolis	1.13⅛	1.12	1.13⅛	1.12⅝
Kansas City	1.13¾	1.12½	1.13¼	1.12⅝
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.24¾	1.23½	1.23½	1.24
Minneapolis	1.18	1.17⅛	1.18	1.18⅜
Kansas City	1.16⅞	1.16¼	1.16⅝	1.16⅛
Sept. Corn				
Chicago	.86¾	.85¼	.86¼	.85⅞
Kansas City	.84⅛	.83½	.84½	.83⅞
Dec. Corn				
Chicago	.89	.88	.88¾	.88⅝
Kansas City	.85⅞	.85⅜	.85⅞	.85½
Sept. Oats				
Chicago	.50¾	.50	.50⅛	.50¼
Minneapolis	.45⅞	.45¾	.45⅝	.45⅝
Winnipeg (Oct.)	.46½	.46⅛	.46½	.46⅛
Rye, Chicago				
Sept.	.63¾	.62¾	.63¼	.63⅛
Dec.	.68	.66⅞	.67½	.67¼
May	.73¾	.72⅝	.73⅜	.72⅞

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept				12.58	12.85
Oct.				12.85	11.85
Dec.				12.90	12.90

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	41.10	41.25	40.95	40.29	41.25
*December	41.40	41.40	40.40	41.40	41.45
*January	41.45	41.45	41.35	41.50	41.55

Eggs

†September	....	....	....	34.25b	35.25a 34.35
†October	35.40	35.55	35.25	35.40	35.30
†November	35.70	35.70	35.40	35.50	35.50
†December	35.65	35.65	35.50	35.50	35.60

Potatoes

November	2.78	2.89	2.75	2.80	2.80

b—Bid. a—Asked. * S. s. † R. s.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter, potatoes by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	17.74	17.95	17.68	17.95	17.74
December	17.89	18.11	17.83	18.11	17.90
March	18.02	18.27	18.00	18.27	18.04
May	18.12	18.37	18.10	18.37	18.15
July	18.14	18.23	18.14	18.41n	18.18

Spodt 19.32.
n—Nominal.

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40b	6.40
October				6.43b	6.45
December				6.50b	6.45
March				6.55b	6.60

b—Bid

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	8.76	8.76	8.76	8.76b	8.76
December				8.86b	8.86

b—Bid

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	41.10	41.25	40.95	40.29	41.25
*December	41.40	41.40	40.40	41.40	41.45
*January	41.45	41.45	41.35	41.50	41.55

Eggs

†September	....	....	....	34.25b	35.25a 34.35
†October	35.40	35.55	35.25	35.40	35.30
†November	35.70	35.70	35.40	35.50	35.50
†December	35.65	35.65	35.50	35.50	35.60

Potatoes

November	2.78	2.89	2.75	2.80	2.80

b—Bid. a—Asked. * S. s. † R. s.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter, potatoes by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1.000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 46-44	3.25	3.25	3.25
5 2½s 52-50	106.23	106.23	106.23
1 3s 55-51	110.12	110.12	110.12
5 2¼s 53-51	105.2	105.2	105.2
1 2¾s 50-56	109.11	109.11	109.11
2 2½s 72-67	101	101	1101

Federal Farm Mortgage

6 3s 49-44	103.17	103.17	103.17

New York City Bonds

36 3s 80	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1.000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	104½	104½	104½
3 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	92⅝	92⅜	92⅜
52 Am & For P5s 2030	66½	66¼	66½
6 Am T & T 3¼s 66	107	107	107
13 Am T & T 3¼s 61	107¾	107½	107½
14 Am T & T 3s 56	107⅛	107	107⅛
5 Arm Del 4s 55	106	105⅝	106
9 AT&SF 4s '95	111⅝	111¼	111¼
4 At&SF aj 4s '95 st	90½	90⅛	90⅛
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4 AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Atl & Birm 4s '33	27	27	27
8 A C Line 1st 4s '52	80¼	10⅛	80⅛
4 A C Line cl 4s '52	67½	67½	67½
12 A C Line 5s '45	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
3 Atl Refin 3s '53	104	104	104
3 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	57½	57⅛	57⅛
10 B&O 95 st A	27	26¾	26⅞
31 B&O 95 stC	31⅛	30¾	31⅛
20 B&O 2000 st D	27	27	27
6 B&O 96 st F	26¾	27	27
31 B&O cv '60 st	22⅝	22¼	22⅝
5 B&O 4s '48	56¾	56¾	56⅞
4 B&OPLE&WW 4s '51s	49	49	49
6 B&O S W '50 st	37⅝	37½	37½
6 B&O T C 4s '59	45½	45¼	45¼
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	105½	105½	105½
10 Beth Stl 3s '60	99¾	99½	99¾
40 Boston&Me 4½s '70	35	34⅜	34⅜
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108½	108½	108½
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	78½	78½	78½
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
2 Buf R&P 57 st	34⅞	34¾	34⅞
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Caro C&O 4s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Carthage & Adir 4s 81	46½	46½	46½
6 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝
2 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	57¼	57¼	57¼
1 Cen Ill Lt 3½s 66	111	111	111
3 Cen New Eng 4s 61	63	63	63
1 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s 62	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
7 Cen Pac 5s 60	53½	53⅜	53½
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	74	74	74
6 Cen R R N J 5s 87	18	17¾	17¾
1 Cen RR N J 4s 87	16½	16½	16½
4 Certain-td 5½s 48	89	89	89
8 C&O 3½s 96 D	102	101⅞	102
4 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	102¼	102	102
12 Chi & Alton 3s 49	20¼	20⅛	20¼
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	72⅜	72	72
3 CB&Q gen 4s 58	78¾	78¾	78¾
11 CB&Q 1st 4½ Ill 49	85⅝	85¼	85⅜
16 Chi & E Ill inc 97	25½	25½	25½
2 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	34½	34½	34½
8 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	13⅞	13¾	13¾
12 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 CM&StP 4s C	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
13 CM&SP cn 4s 89	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
4 Chi&NW 6½s 36	39	39	39
1 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	29¼	29¼	92¼
2 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	1½	1½	1½
3 Chi & NW 4s 87	28¼	28¼	28¼
10 Chi & NW 3½s 87	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
2 CRI & P 4¾s 52A	15½	15½	15½
15 Cri & P 4s 88 reg	23⅛	23	23⅛
15 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	14¼	14⅛	14⅛
1 CStLrNOMem 4s 51	50½	50½	50½
6 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107½	107½	107½
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	101¼	101¼	101¼
10 Ch&W Ind 4s 62	96¾	96¾	96¾
5 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	94	93⅞	93⅞
3 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	110½	110½	110½
10 CCC&StL 4½s 77	44¾	44½	44½
11 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	68½	68⅜	68½
5 Clev Elec Ill 3½s 70	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	64½	64½	64½
4 Clev Un Term 5s 73	64¼	64	64
2 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	59⅞	59½	59⅞
9 Col & So 4½s 80	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 Columbia G 5s 52 An	94¼	94	94
21 Columbia G 5s 52 May	94	93¾	94
18 Columbia G 5s 1961	91¼	91¼	91¼
2 Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Comwlth Ed cv3½s 58	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
7 Con Edis 3½s 48	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
10 Con Edis 3½s 56	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
7 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Consum Pow 3½s 67	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
5 Consum Pow 3¼s 68	108½	108½	108½
8 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	31½	31½	31½
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	91	91	91
16 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	56½	56	56
1 Del P&L 4½s 71	107½	107½	107½
5 D&RG 4½s 36	18½	18½	18½
10 D&RG 4s 36	18¼	18¼	18¼
37 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4 D&RG West 5s 7	15¼	15¼	15¼
12 Det Ed 3s 70	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
6 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110	109¾	110
1 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s 70	104	104	104
1

ENGLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (Continued)

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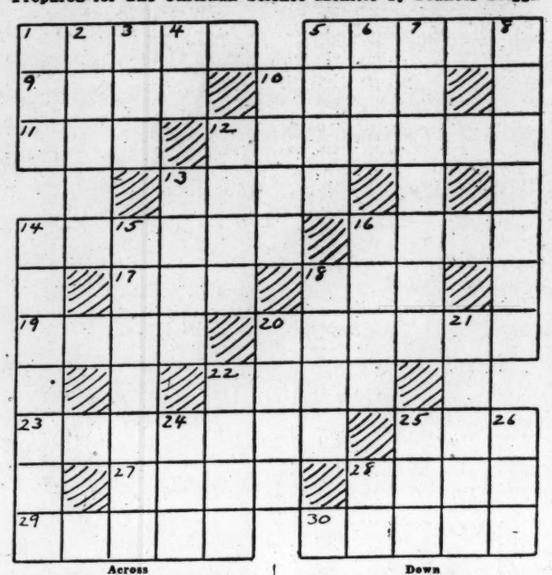
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is largest of the wading birds?
5—What person would make a brioche?
9—Well-bred woman.
10—What is an island east of Java?
11—What is first name of Miss Le Gallienne, American actress and producer?
12—Who is Hamlet's steadfast friend?
13—To decline.
14—What was first name of composer of "Afternoon of a Faun"?
16—What is a common European freshwater cyprinoid fish?
17—Born.
18—Who wrote "The Haunted Palace"?
19—Dispatched.
20—What is lower part of the leg (pl.)?
22—What is a month of Jewish year?
23—What is an embroidery frame?
25—Pen for swine.
27—In Arthurian legend, who was wife of Geraint?
28—What is Valenciennes?
29—What is first name of Miss Fitzgerald, Negro swing singer (poss.)?
30—When do nocturnal creatures go about?

Down

1—What is a noun suffix forming diminutives?
2—What French composer was born in 1875?
3—Girl's name.
4—Where is Lake Placid (abbr.)?
5—What is tough external covering of a woody perennial stem?
6—Where is Opelika (abbr.)?
7—The cuisine is what?
8—What is an equilateral parallelogram having its angles oblique?
10—What did Mother Hubbard hope to find?
12—To conceal.
13—What is a kind of hard fat?
14—Who is protected by Valjean and loved by Marius in "Les Miserables"?
15—What is first name of heroine of well-known poem by Poe?
16—What is a solid mineral fuel?
18—What is name of an Old Testament people?
20—What vehicle is used for coasting?
21—What is a small sailing vessel?
22—Who threw a golden apple at a marriage celebration?
24—What is first name of Miss Munson, American motion picture actress?
25—To droop.
26—Still.
28—What is a Chinese unit of weight?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

Hath the LORD as great delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices, as in obeying the voice of the LORD? Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice.—I SAM. 15:22

A Few Facts

Vancouver Island, with an area of 12,400 square miles, is almost as big as Massachusetts and Connecticut together, but has a population of only 125,000.

* * *

At one time sea level was at least 10,000 feet lower than at present.

In Lighter Vein

Briefly Described

Teacher: "Willie, give me a description of a duck."

Willie: "A chicken with snowshoes."—Jacksonville Journal.

Helps Out

A small boy at the zoo asked why the giraffe had such a long neck.

"Well, you see," said the keeper gravely, "the giraffe's head is so far removed from his body that a long neck is absolutely necessary.—Sunshine.

It's Value

The Scotsman had lost a pound note. Sadly he entered the advertisement office of the local newspaper and handed in the notice he wanted inserted in the "Lost and Found" column.

The clerk had difficulty in restraining his mirth when he read, "Lost, a £1 note. Sentimental value."—Tit-Bits.

Logical

"Why don't you get some new toys?" said the modern mother to the toy dealer. "You are selling the very same kind I had when I was a girl."

"Ah, madam," replied the wise old toy dealer, "what need of new toys when we have new children all the time?"—The Texas Outlook.

FACTS
FIGURES
RAIN FALLS AS OFTEN AS 300 DAYS A YEAR IN THE CARIBBEAN LOWLANDS OF COSTA RICA
IT'S A FACT TWO-THIRDS OF THE 11,000,000,000 POUNDS OF FATS AND OILS CONSUMED IN THE U.S. EACH YEAR GOES FOR FOOD; ONE-FIFTH FOR SOAP.
ARMY TRUCKS CAN NEGOTIATE A 65 PERCENT GRADE.
K. PARRIS

Did You Ever Wonder

How Seamless Rubber Balloons Are Made?

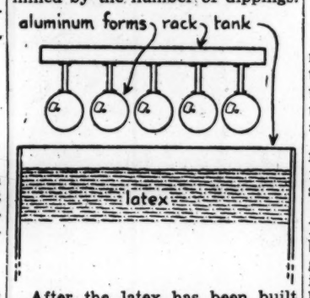
The term "rubber balloons" (that is, prior to the days of rubber rationing) might call to mind a picture of the gaily colored and sometimes fantastically-shaped toy balloons that delight the hearts of youngsters. Rubber balloons, however, also perform important services in serious fields, particularly in meteorology.

To explore the upper air for data to be used in weather forecasting and aerial navigation, rubber balloons filled with hydrogen are sent aloft, with or without various devices to record or to signal readings for the information of those on the ground.

Hydrogen gas, being made up of molecules so tiny that they will even escape through solid metal if the metal is heated, is so prone to seeping that it is vital that its rubber balloon containers be seamless. Seamless balloons may be made on aluminun balls which serve as forms.

These balls are suspended by "handles" from a rack over a tank of latex or liquid rubber. Since color is often important even in meteorological balloons (red being used against a gray cloud-lined "ceiling," etc.) the liquid latex is colored as desired before the balloons are made.

The aluminum balls are dipped repeatedly into the tank of latex. With each dipping, a thin layer of rubber adheres to the form and the degree of thickness of the rubber in the finished balloon is determined by the number of dippings.



After the latex has been built up to the required thickness and dried, the balloons are stripped from the aluminum balls and the rubber powdered to prevent the surfaces from sticking together.

It is possible also to make balloons from dissolved gum rubber by this process, but such rubber goods crack and lose their vitality in a matter of months, while latex balloons have been known to remain in good condition for five years or more. —W. P. Keasbey.

Daily Quotation

IT is difficult to make a man miserable while he feels he is worthy of himself and claims kindred to the great God who made him.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Coast Guard Member

On bleak outposts guarding America's shores from enemy attempts to land spies and saboteurs, "man's best friend" devotes his vigilance to the United States Coast Guard. Here we have "Blinkers," one of the alert watchdogs now assisting in the patrol of New England's coastline.

—Brevities—

St Louis Post-Dispatch: With a new device it is possible to see through three miles of ordinary fog, or almost a block in Washington.

St. Louis Star-Times: Four out of five conversations (or monologues) now begin with: "Of course, the military experts know more about running the war than I do, but . . ."

Detroit News: One more instance of wartime waste is the paper cover the cleaner slips over the returned garment. With a couple of armholes, we could wear this.

Des Moines Register: Girls are penciling seams on the back of those cosmetic stockings but won't achieve realism until they sketch in a few runners.

Chicago's Open Door

Chicago

The Service Men's Center, a 13-story club building in the downtown section of this city, is playing host to Uncle Sam's boys in the armed services in a big way. Hospitality, however, is limited to the men in the ranks—officers are barred. Here at the Center free food is served in huge quantities. Tickets for the movies, theaters, and sporting events are to be had for the asking. Yes, and if the soldier wants a haircut, his shoes shined, his uniform pressed or mended, these services are performed free of charge.

Chicago businessmen, clubs, organizations, schools, churches, and private citizens, all co-operate in supporting the Service Men's Center.

There are several bowling alleys and dance floors in the building. Various radio artists, well-known dance bands and stage celebrities gladly give their talent without charge. One floor is fitted up as a night club where no liquor is served. Another floor has music appreciation rooms, a library, a craft shop where the boys may indulge their urge to make things with their hands. Pianos, radios, phonographs are plentiful. The latest and best magazines and books are to be had. An informal and friendly atmosphere is apparent on every floor. It is estimated that the fame of the Service Men's Center is known throughout Uncle Sam's forces. Between 50,000 and 60,000 of them find it each week.

Britain's Manpower

In Britain today, every fit man between 18½ and 41 has already been drafted into the forces, unless irreplaceable in an essential job.

NEWS ITEM— PROPAGANDA MINISTER GOEBBELS TELLS GERMAN YOUTH THAT HITLER HAS NO BAD HABITS.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Language Problem*

By LE PELLEY

COME ON— COME ON— SHOOT ONE OVER THE OLD PAN— !!
LET'S GO, BUTTERFINGERS— LET IT SIZZLE IN THE GROOVE AND I'LL STING IT WITH THIS PADDLE— I'LL POP IT INTO THE PASTURE—
WIND IT UP!! WHAT DO YOU THINK YOU ARE? THE STATUE OF LIBERTY?? WHY DON'T YOU WRAP IT UP AND MAIL IT TO ME ?
COME ON— DON'T YOU UNDERSTAND ENGLISH !?

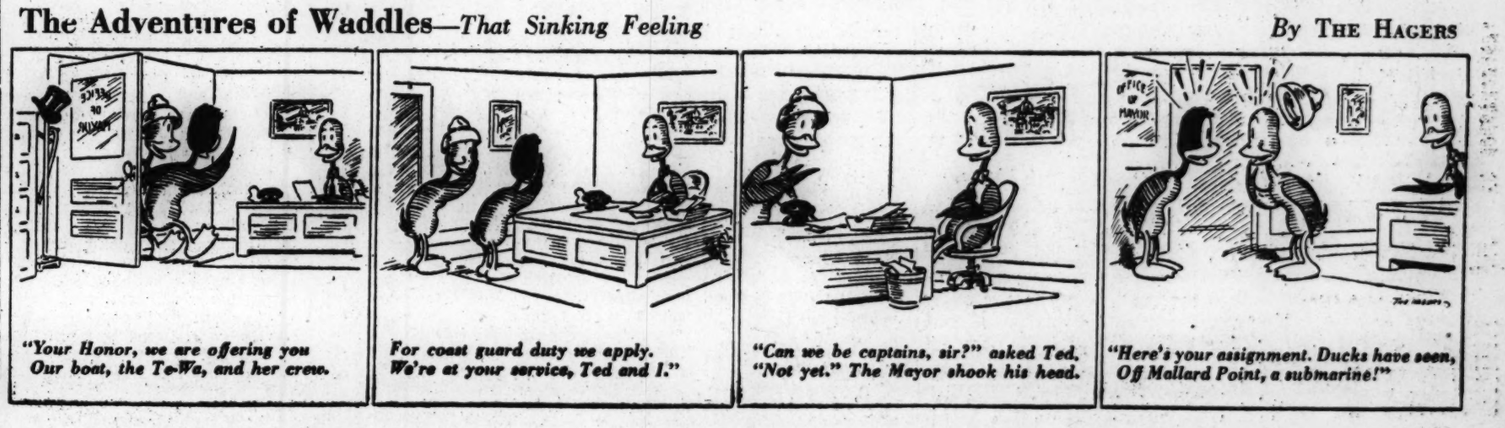
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Just a Little Private Celebration!*

By RODGERS

I never could understand why some people seem to think they need a special reason before they can celebrate—
Boy! Not me!
No sir-e-e!
When I want to celebrate I celebrate!
And I don't sit around waiting for any ol' holiday to come along either!

The Adventures of Waddles—*That Sinking Feeling*

By THE HAGERS



"Your Honor, we are offering you Our boat, the Te-We, and her crew.

For coast guard duty we apply. We're at your service, Ted and I."

"Can we be captains, sir?" asked Ted. "Not yet." The Mayor shook his head.

"Here's your assignment. Ducks have seen, Off Mallard Point, a submarine!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Violence in India

The Congress Party's campaign of "non-violence" has reached its logical conclusions in the violence now reported from India. However lofty the theories back of the passive resistance Mr. Gandhi urged on his countrymen, the Congress Party's application of non-violence in its dispute with Britain contained many violent elements.

In the first place it depended for success on the intimidation of the British by such utterly violent influences as the threat of a Japanese invasion of India and of a breakdown of United Nations resistance to world-wide Axis aggression. This should be kept in mind. The world's crisis was looked upon by Congress Party leaders as India's opportunity.

Seen in this light, and in the light of Mr. Gandhi's willingness to risk the riots now reported from Bombay where many have been killed or wounded, the Congress Party's program was bound to call forth just such measures as the British have taken. The suspicion grows that for political aggrandizement a few Indian leaders have been willing to risk the future of their own people as well as that of others—a future guaranteed by the British promise of freedom after the war, and underwritten by the marshaling of United Nations opinion back of it.

As Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, spokesman for the depressed classes, has just pointed out in an interview in this newspaper, Congress Party leaders have had open to them constitutional avenues along which they could move toward their goal of freedom for India. But they have avoided these. Dr. Ambedkar's words are most timely:

> When constitutional action is perfectly possible, I think no reasonable man would allow any political organization to launch upon unconstitutional action.
>
> It is this persistence in unconstitutional methods in preference to constitutional ones . . . which must be regarded as the strongest ground for the Government's action in arresting members of the Working Committee.

There are two outstanding dangers in the Indian situation today. One is that protracted chaos there would invite the Axis Powers to strike not only at India, but at other points in the United Nations' long defense lines, and to place and time these attacks to make the most of the diversion which the Congress Party has provided. Prompt action by British authorities may have forestalled this. But another danger is that the violent developments tend to excite emotions throughout the free world and invite the sowing of dissension among allies by the Axis.

The disorder in India is much more than a threat to British interests. It menaces the United Nations cause as a whole. In a sense the British have become trustees of that cause in India rather than mere overlords. Those who feel that the Indian crisis could have been handled better may well ask themselves whether any method was open that would at the same time have satisfied the Congress Party, the Moslems, and the depressed classes, guaranteed real freedom—and have done all this "immediately."

Fingerprints for Protection

The National Identification Association has again urged compulsory fingerprinting for every person in the United States above the age of 10. This is not new, but the presence of unregistered enemy aliens, the problem of evacuation of populations from coastal areas, and the extreme importance of identifying defense industry workers are added arguments in its favor.

Unfortunately some individuals persist in associating a fingerprint record with a criminal record and think the two are identical. The Federal Bureau of Investigation goes to considerable effort to keep civilian fingerprints separate from those in its criminal file, and never refers to the civilian file in its investigations of crimes. Still appeals to citizens to volunteer their fingerprints fail to rouse adequate response.

If, as the N. I. A. believes, a compulsory fingerprinting system would result in order and efficiency; if, moreover, it would enable law enforcement agencies to smoke out the enemy alien hiding behind long years of residence, and omitting, for criminal reasons, to register as such; if the plan would provide an infallible means of distinguishing between those who should and those who should not be entrusted with the secrets of the war industries—then it should find no resistance from the honest citizen.

The respectable citizen, as a rule, is glad to have his prints on file with his government, where he knows they will be used only to his own aid. Others should be fingerprinted for the law-abiding folks' protection.

Mr. Lewis and the Dairymen

Although John L. Lewis has captured the powerful Dairy Farmers' Union of New York in his effort to organize the Nation's milk producers under the aegis of the United Mine Workers, J. C. Thompson, executive secretary of the Agricultural Council of New England, announces that the dairy farmers of the Northeast are definitely cool toward the move. Mr. Thompson says the great majority of farmers in the New York milk shed are not interested.

The reported reaction of farmers may be attributed to the relatively secure position of agriculture in New York and New England and the type of men who run the farms. One move by the dairymen was to organize a new group called "Free Farmers, Inc." The philosophy behind this effective counter-drive is inherent in the name. It expresses the political and economic beliefs of the rugged individuals engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Lewis's District 50 of the United Mine Workers offers to act as the business agent for farmers—to bargain on prices and conditions of sale. Mr. Thompson asks: "What can Mr. Lewis and his men do for them that they can't do for themselves through farmer-owned and farmer-controlled organizations?" The dairy farmers, whose income has been low despite increasing costs of their product to the consumer, recognize that Mr. Lewis probably seeks more power for himself, but many have told Gallup pollers and others that they are willing even to affiliate with him and his miners, if they can collect a larger share of the milk bill.

If Mr. Lewis can—by linking farm and factory workers—accomplish what others have failed to do in the past, he will prove himself the greatest organizer of all time. But the evidence does not appear to be in his favor.

Midway Secrets?

Did the United States Navy have advance information which permitted American forces to "ambush" the Japanese attack on Midway? Did the Chicago Tribune obtain that information from Naval Intelligence and publish it? Did this aid the enemy? These are among the questions a Federal grand jury will attempt to answer in hearings ordered by the Justice Department as the result of a preliminary investigation recommended by the Navy Department.

This inquiry, the first serious action taken by the Government against a large newspaper in this war, grows out of a story printed by the Tribune, the New York Daily News, and the Washington Times-Herald, on June 7.

According to a report appearing in the New York Daily News on August 8, the story in question "described in detail the strength of the Japanese fleet as it approached Midway" and stated that it was divided in three forces—attack, support and occupation. It also said that the Navy had learned about the Japanese units shortly after they put out from their bases. According to an official in the Office of War Information, the Tribune story cited "reliable sources in Naval Intelligence" as its authority.

The Tribune, in defense, declares that Stanley Johnston who wrote the story merely made "estimates" and drew conclusions about the Japanese forces from his own knowledge of their fleet strength and losses. It also charges that it is being attacked for political reasons by the Administration and that the Secretary of the Navy has favored his own rival Chicago newspaper.

Many observers have surmised that the Navy had unusually accurate information about Japanese movements before Midway—something beyond reports from submarines or reconnaissance planes. If this came from secret agents or the deciphering of code messages, the Navy would be especially anxious that no hint should get to Tokyo, for then the espionage channel would be closed or the code changed. Can it prove that the Tribune story gave such aid to the enemy?

Under the law it may be required only to prove that confidential information was published. But there is bound to be dispute as to what is "confidential." The Government runs the risk of having the public believe the Tribune's charge of persecution unless it proves the paper's information was such as to be reasonably regarded as confidential. The Tribune and its anti-Administration cousins run the risk of having it appear that their isolationism and not mere misjudgment carried them onto dangerous ground. The public might do well to lay aside suspicion on either side and to hope that the case will clarify and improve the handling of war information.

Our Readers Say—

Prayer at Noonday?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We frequently hear that the American people do not realize they are in a war, or the seriousness of the conflict. I think this observation is exaggerated. Recently I saw a mother send her two sons off to war. She returned with a smile and continued her normal life. To say that she did not understand the implications of the war would stagger the imagination. The British found that the best morale was secured by living as nearly a normal life as possible.

Regarding this problem I would make a suggestion. It is not original; there is a similar practice in other countries. Let us suppose that at twelve o'clock noon, each day, everything and everyone stopped where they were, and for one minute stood with uncovered heads. Those who knew how to pray, each to his own God, and in accordance with the tenets of his own belief, could pray for victory and peace, and for the privilege of continued freedom of worship.

Aside from the religious significance and our need of divine help the effect on morale would be tremendous. To make the whole country, for one minute of the day, a vast cathedral in which all citizens joined in a common act would give a feeling of the universality of our cause and a sense of unity and closeness to each other.

Such a movement should be spontaneous. There should be no Government orders except to those agencies under Government control.

ERNEST W. TOWNE

Wollaston, Mass.

A Man for the Job

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Being one of the thousands of constant readers of The Christian Science Monitor, I was intensely interested in your editorial "American Pattern," and also the news report appearing on the front page of the same issue titled, "Mayors Urge Giving Up Gas for More Oil" wherein the Mayors of fifty Eastern cities demand extension of gas rationing to the West, etc.

This article brought forcibly to my mind the almost daily conflicting and contradicting statements issuing from the Administration in Washington as to whether the Eastern seaboard States would or would not be provided with oil and gasoline this coming winter.

Notwithstanding the strong letter of appeal to President Roosevelt from Governor Wills of Vermont some months ago requesting him to straighten out the gas, oil and rubber situation, and the many other requests and suggestions that a one-man co-ordinator be appointed in absolute control so that the public may be definitely informed as to just what may be expected regarding these three vital commodities, a Czar has not been named. I have in mind an ideal person who, I am sure, would make an excellent gas, oil and rubber co-ordinator. A man who has been, for some years, in the cinema demonstrating the solution of intricate technical problems and who is nationally known and who would be, I think, a great help to Secretary Ickes.

I would suggest he be given earnest consideration for the job. The name of the man of my choice is Robert Benchley.

Boston — WILLIAM P. BAKER

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

What He Has Been Wanting to Hear

Private Jones Gets a Cake

The Joneses sent their boy, Johnny, a cake Saturday night. Private Johnny Jones—with that tank outfit down in Texas, you know, but he could just as well have been a gob up there at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station or a cadet flier at one of those southern fields. All the Johnny Joneses are getting homemade cakes and cookies nowadays—and the Jones families for the following week do without breakfast food and pies and the kind of drinks that take a lot of sugar.

That's just a small sample of what all the Joneses are doing these days. Of course, when their boy put on a uniform, after they had taught him for the last 20 years to abhor war, they thought they were giving up a good deal. But after all it is the boy's own offering on the "altar of freedom" and not theirs. Besides many of notions about war and peace had to be thrown out of the window in a hurry last December.

Yes, the Joneses will have no banana cream pie this week (they couldn't get the bananas anyhow), and they're doing without much since the price of everything has gone so high. (Odd how price ceilings on some things just seem to make everything else go sky-high, isn't it?) But that's really nothing. All of them could do with a little less.

And they're doing without a vacation trip, too, this year. Not only on account of tires and gas, but because they need every extra cent for those mountainous taxes. (The blow was harder than ever last week when Jones Pater got word from the Collector that he'd overlooked the surtax altogether!)

No, there's no vacation. Besides Jones felt he had better stick close to his ARP work; he's a Post Warden, you know, and the whole block depends on him. (He tried to get into his country's uniform, but found at his age he needed special skills or experience; so now he devotes himself to Civilian Defense.)

Jones Mater needs a new fur coat this year—her old one was unwearable even last year. But what with the high cost of butter, peas, and lambchops, Susie's new fall outfit for school, and the rate at which little Willie outgrows his clothes, she will have to be content with a warm cloth one. She and Pater will do little dressing up from now on, she thinks—and there certainly will be fewer parties and seats in the orchestra circle.

Obviously Jones Pater is not in a war industry. He is one of the great majority who have no alphabetical board to say his pay check should be larger. And the Joneses miss what Johnny used to give his mother every pay day. But Jones nevertheless manfully tries to shoulder his extra burdens—his taxes, his increased costs and his war bond payments—grateful that he still has the privilege of carrying them that he and his may enjoy the Four Freedoms. Johnny's got a big job to do when he leaves training camp and the Jones family has to help him do it back home—with all the love and support and joyful willingness and gratitude that they are able to command.

So the Joneses sent Johnny a cake. The Joneses think that helps keep up the morale of the boys at camp. And of course it helps. But that's not the greatest gain. It's what it does for the Joneses that counts. Even though they may not realize it, doing without blueberry pie or peach cobbler or lemonade gives them a sense of helping Johnny do the job he has to do.

Last week Johnny wrote home that he hopes "they'll fix things so this one will be the last war." "I don't think I'd be in this one if I didn't believe they will," he said. That set the Joneses to thinking. They know now *they've* got a job to do, too.

MALCOLM W. BAYLEY

Down the Middle of the Road

Ankle-Deep: Whose Fault?

By Erwin D. Canham

Elmer Davis's warning that the American nation is no more than ankle-deep in the war is relative. It will surprise some citizens who think they are doing a lot. But the warning is profoundly true. Each returning foreign correspondent has felt the situation and the contrast with what is being done elsewhere.

But is this desperately lagging war effort the fault of the American people, and can it be rectified by their action alone? It certainly is the fault of the people on the hypothesis that they are basically responsible for their Government and leaders. But it is not their fault if you make a division between people and leadership.

The American people have no way of knowing how deep is ankle-deep. They have done most of the things they have been asked to do, when the demand was made in a cogent manner. Their failures have come in precisely the issues and fields where their leaders were themselves contradictory and confused. They could and would have gone in a great deal more deeply if only their leaders had shown them the way.

* * *

It is true enough to say that Americans are not behaving as if they and their institutions and their very homes were in dire peril. They are in a "Sitzkrieg" state of mind for two chief reasons: the war has not yet struck physically at their homes; and they have not been aroused by leadership out of the "Sitzkrieg." It is very much to be hoped that they can actually be awakened without bombs. The task is one that leaders and people together can accomplish.

It would be particularly foolish to pass the buck back and forth between people and leaders. The people are responsible for their leaders, but the responsibility goes a long way back, and leaders cannot be changed quickly in an emergency. For example, the deficiencies of some of our army and navy thinking, planning, and action go back to the system of peacetime selection, promotion, and education of the officers. The people could have changed the system, but never got around to doing it in peacetime.

The people are responsible for Congress, too. They are being given frequent opportunities, at this summer's primaries, to do something about it. They are doing extraordinarily little. Many—indeed, nearly all—of the Senators and Representatives who were most stubbornly and dangerously wrong before December 7 are being renominated for office. Just a few are being retired by their own party, although the November election results may be different. The evidence is that the people—while not indicating positive sympathy with the ostrich attitude of these blind Congressmen in the early years of the war—are being guided by other political criteria in re-nominating them. The people are not yet willing to put first issues first. The fact that a Congressman did a favor for the citizen's wife's jobless uncle in 1923 is still held more important than the fact that he would have conceded victory to the Nazis in 1941.

On the other hand, there is little the people can do quickly to tighten and rationalize the present Washington Administration. They cannot keep Messrs. Ickes and Henderson out of one another's hair. They cannot persuade the President, easily, to make his press conference statements more considered. As armchair strategists they cannot guide the military dispositions of the war.

Moreover, the people can only with difficulty keep down venality and slackness and plain human dumbness among dollar-a-year men or labor leaders alike. Both groups are well-intrenched. The people cannot supervise the contract-letting of the procurement officers. They cannot take the inventories of scarce commodities. They cannot decide on priority ratings. They cannot rectify the countless stupidities which have helped produce our present difficulties.

But the people can protest. They can say: "Look here, if we are only ankle-deep in war, whose fault is it? We're ready to go in all over if you will tell us how." The people can yell their heads off, as they have been doing about oil and rubber. And they are beginning to get some results.

* * *

As we have said often before, each individual citizen should see that he is winning his own war. Hoarding and chiseling begin at home. Scrupulous, honorable, sacrificial hard work will do the job. We are all enlisted in the war. It is as significant at home as it is at the front, for it is a global and total war. It is total geographically, morally, and spiritually. And so if the individual citizen begins doing his part, aggressively and honestly, he cannot fail to bring about the needed resurgence of leadership. He does not have to wait for changes in Washington.

It is just as well to remember that the job of running this war is tremendously difficult. The fearful complexity of the task will show up many human frailties. It seems that our leaders are doing as well, or better, than they did in 1917, or 1862, or 1778.

Mr. Davis's frank challenges to the Nation—and that means leaders as well as people—to awaken to its danger and really get into the war, is the best proof that things are moving. It is up to every American to see that they move fast enough.

The Wide Horizon

"Ah, Take the Cash—"

By Pearl Strachan

Some of the wartime measures applied to civilians are going to have a beneficial effect. It is a pity the discipline had to wait for a war. The regulations recently issued concerning charge accounts, installment purchases and personal loans should have been introduced long ago. One instance comes to my mind of a young woman, just out of school, who went to work at $20 a week and immediately opened a charge account in her local department store.

As her bills increased to an alarming amount, which she could not possibly pay for some months, her mother appealed to the store to curtail her daughter's purchases. The store replied that the charge account was the daughter's privilege, and they were not at that point prepared to discourage her from increasing her indebtedness.

How different their attitude from that of a small firm which has just reported to me its inability to continue business. The system of personal credit, with all its dangers to individual integrity, has assumed such proportions that a cash-on-delivery firm, actually offering savings, cannot continue in competition. The chains of five-and-ten-cent stores, which the public has accepted, demonstrate what can be done, on a cash basis, but a cash system for larger purchases appears to experience rough going.

* * *

The experiment did not, on the surface of things, succeed, but I should like to mention it as one worth trying again, when the store and the consumer can be led to see the benefits to both of cash transactions. Dealing chiefly in household furniture and furnishings the firm maintained an unpretentious office where customers could consult expert buyers, look over manufacturers' catalogues and examine samples of such things as drapery or upholstery fabrics. The customer accompanied one of the experts to a factory supplying high quality goods, a factory which supplied the leading department and furniture stores in his locality, and made his selection. He paid the retail price, in cash, to the firm making the transaction for him, and this firm in turn paid cash to the manufacturer. The customer then received a discount, ranging from 10 to 25 per cent, according to the kind of object purchased. In this way he not only saved money but received an article fresh from the factory, with no opportunity for deterioration while on display.

The manager of the cash sales office was a woman who had had twenty years' experience directing the staff education of large American department stores and of a large organization in London. She said to me, "We are teaching people to think before they purchase; we are helping people to pay cash, which is more important; and we are saving their time and their money."

The consumer seldom realizes how much more he pays for an article simply because of the cost of carrying accounts and collecting those which are overdue. It does not seem fair that the cash customer has to share this extra expense. It is a curious fact that the stores have encouraged charge customers—many of whom keep the stores waiting beyond the due date for payment—and seem less eager to serve the person who pays cash. Some managers point out that the continuing relationship between them and charge customers warrants this.

* * *

A few facts gathered together about individual accounts are certainly distressing. It is a definite step forward to shorten the time allowed for payment. It is a step forward, too, to restrict installment buying, which is responsible for the strain and worry of many small wage-earners and their families; and it is indeed a step forward to limit personal loans. Last year my mail frequently contained chatty letters from one of the personal loan companies urging me to "take that vacation or cruise you have dreamed of taking for so long" and assuring me that, with no further ado, simply my signature on the dotted line, the large sum of money necessary would be immediately at my disposal. It is bad enough to borrow money for something which seems necessary. To borrow it for pleasure is unthinkable, to me.

If our public cannot control its own spending in such a way as to preserve its integrity, the disciplinary measures are necessary, and it might be beneficial to continue them after the war.

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